

bring
back

McGILL DAILY

oswald

Vol. 55 — No. 61

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1966

3 cents

Striking students reject proposal

Education Minister Paul Gérin-Lajoie will announce today the names of his special committee to look into grievances raised by the student strike earlier this week.

The results of a vote by 27,000 trade and technical students indicated that a majority of them were not satisfied with the government proposal that they accept a three week lengthening of their school year in return for employment agency help with summer jobs.

Members of the Quebec Technical Students Federation returned to school yesterday when their leader Michel Delorme agreed to consider the government proposal. The result of the vote makes it unclear whether the strike will continue.

Many of the strikers used yesterday as a study session to consider Gérin-Lajoie's offer.

Gérin-Lajoie's committee will be composed of two members of the Department of Education and two students. Their main concerns will be the question of summer jobs and the general financial needs of those in technical schools.



Mike Bandler

WET MESS

Heavy snows followed by mild weather have revealed architectural flaws in the new McIntyre Medical Building.

Water dripping from the ceiling has been causing floods in the hall at the Pine Avenue entrance. Offices, a locker room and one lecture room have also been employing a bucket brigade to keep the floors dry. The Buildings and Grounds Department refused to comment, and a Daily photographer was refused permission to photograph the 49 buckets used to collect water in the hall.

Campus responds to Imre's plight

Shock and indignation have been aroused by a story in yesterday's McGill Daily about Gyula Imre, the 50-year-old destitute McGill student whose application for a provincial bursary has been rejected.



GYULA IMRE

Lawrence Merrill, BA 1, sent a \$4. cheque to the Daily, payable to the immigrant science student who had \$5.25 in the bank when we last saw him. Merrill's letter is reproduced on the editorial page.

The story came to the Daily when Imre came to our offices asking us to help him buy a new pair of rubbers. His old ones were full of holes.

(Continued on page 3)

Victoria students defy SC, province

VICTORIA (CUP) — A group of Victoria University students plans to continue withholding part of their second-term fees in defiance of the Students' Council, "until a no-increase guarantee is received from the provincial government."

The student council has collected cards from 51 per cent of the students pledging to withhold \$58 from their fees until that time, but now is urging students to pay by Jan. 27, the date of the opening of the provincial legislature.

The new *ad hoc* committee charges "students' council has backed up in a very ignominious manner", and hopes they will reconsider their decision.

The administration says late fines of \$10 will be imposed on all those withholding fees beyond January 17.

Paul Williamson, president of the students' council, said students "desire that there be no direct pressure during the provincial debate", and said he feels students have virtually won their fight to prevent a fee increase next year.

An editorial in *The Martlet*, the Victoria student newspaper, said:

"The whole campaign is ending in a farce — just like National Student Day — because the council has backed out".

(Continued on page 3)

"Tasteless" calendar enrages authorities

WOLFVILLE, N.S. (CUP) — University of Acadia authorities confiscated 700 copies of an illustrated calendar, published by *The Athenaeum*, the student newspaper, and the student public relations office. The Students' Council is now attempting legal action to force the return of the calendars.

The controversy arose over the publication of an allegedly obscene photo of an Acadia cheerleader, which shows what appears to be her nipple under a transparent night gown. The *Athenaeum* maintains that she was wearing clothes under the night gown. An enlarged reproduction of the photo shows that the "nipple" is actually a fold in the cloth.

Dr. Erik S. Hansen, Head Provost, described the publication as "in poor taste or tasteless" and offensive to the feelings of the girls involved. Students' Union president John Noble, supported by the students and various faculty members, termed the confiscation "irregular and unwarranted".

Meanwhile, the students whose calendars have been confiscated, await the outcome of the storm, with no calendar and no money.

Strife wracks council over key hole issue

A proposal to fit a hole in a University Centre window was defeated by the freshman Students' Council at its debut meeting Wednesday night.

Internal Affairs vice-president Marty Edelstein said the hole was needed so television cable could be fed into the union building.

"I don't want to sound stupid," said Norman Segalowitz of Arts and Science, "but why can't the TV cable be brought through the front door?"

"A very interesting suggestion," Edelstein said. But he insisted that Building and Grounds staff of engineers had investigated the TV possibilities of the union, and come to the conclusion that a hole would have to be placed in one of the union's windows so that cables could be fed into the building for live telecasting.

Council finally decided to bring Segalowitz's brainchild to the attention of Buildings and Grounds.

STOP PRESS

A special meeting of the committee of the hole decided last night that the hole was the only answer, due to the high rate of transmission fade-out in door-passed cable.

Morin tells seminar UN has lost control

The era of control of the United Nations by the major powers is over, said Professor J.Y. Morin of the Université de Montréal yesterday. Morin opened the SUNAC seminar, "Close-Up UN".

"Since 1949, the membership of the UN has doubled, and now the 'third world' of Africa and Asia control the majority needed for action by the General Assembly."

At the present time, in order to gain control, the major powers must convince the minor powers to vote in their favour. As Morin said, "Uniting for peace may not work, in fact it may become dividing for war."

In his speech Morin covered the change in emphasis on the UN from its foundation in 1949 to the present time.

The UN was originally planned as the 'giant security watchdog of the world' using the power of the "Grand Alliance", Morin said. "Let us admit that the beautiful illusion of the collective security system has failed."

The present role of the UN should be that of an arbitrator through whom the countries of the world can settle their differences. Morin feels that the only way to ensure a lasting peace is to act through the UN.

Inglorious

"It's a limited role, and not a glorious one this squeezing in between the great powers, yet it is the only way to show them how to keep face."

With the 1947-48 break in American-Soviet relations the dream of the security system was shattered. Morin told how a favorite game of Law students at the time was counting the vetoes in the Security Council. Special celebrations were held for the 100th Soviet veto.

Morin told how the Korean conflict brought John Foster Dulles and his "Unite for Peace" resolution. This resolution was the basis for most of the following peace-keeping actions, for with it the General Assembly of the UN assumed the responsibilities that the Security Council was unable to shoulder.

However, Morin pointed out that the day of action by the Assembly may be over now that neither power bloc controls a majority. "The UN cannot keep

the major powers in check, and if the Assembly is divided it cannot unite for peace."

In conclusion, Morin said, "Peace is in economics, justice and sharing. The various organizations dealing in these fields are less spectacular, but their dealings are much more important in the long range."

"The raft of the UN seems sturdier, yet even if it were half of what it is now, I don't see what we could do without it."

Freedom Singers

The Freedom Singers will appear in a concert sponsored by the McGill Friends of SNCC tomorrow at 8:30 in the PSCA.

The Freedom Singers are all members of SNCC. They have travelled widely to publicize current civil rights programmes and to raise money for the civil rights movement.



M.L. Bandler

SNOWMAN: The entire Civil Engineering class worked steadily last weekend to erect this beauty. It is made of reinforced concrete, but was removed by Buildings and Grounds anyway.

WHAT'S WHAT

OTHELLO FILM

Local elementary, high school and college students will be able to see Warner Brothers presentation of the British National Theater's production of Shakespeare's "Othello" with Laurence Olivier, at the Leow's, Snowdon and Dorval Theatres on Wednesday, February 2nd, and Thursday, February 3rd.

School authorities are arranging two matinees at 2:15 pm, and two evening performances at 8:15 pm.

Besides Olivier, the cast includes Frank Finlay as Iago, Maggie Smith as Desdemona, and Joyce Redman as Emilia. The film was directed by Stuart Burge, and produced by A. Havelock-Allan and J. Brabourne.

SURVEY COMMITTEE

The newly-formed Survey Committee of the External Affairs Branch is carrying out its first project, a poll on Viet Nam, this weekend.

Some 15 amateur pollsters are calling students to find out their opinions on various aspects of American policy with regard to the Vietnamese war.

The survey Committee plans several more polls on questions of student and general interest in the weeks to come. Possible subjects include the role of student government and Canadian federalism.

The results of the Viet Nam poll will be published in the Daily next week.

WILD LIFE

On Wednesday, February 16th, the Redpath Museum and the McGill Chapter of Sigma Xi will sponsor a lecture by Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Director of the Institute of Earth Sciences at the University of Toronto, on *Wandering Continents*. The lecture will also take place in Room H132. Admission is free.

The lecture and film series is part of the Museum's programme to supplement its daily exhibits in interpreting the world of nature.

TUTORS

Anyone interested in applying for the ASUS tutoring programme may obtain forms at Professor Boville's office, 3615 University Street, or the University Centre Switchboard. All applicants, who must be of the Senior Honours or Post Graduate level, are urged to complete and return the forms to Professor Boville's office as soon as possible.

Tutors will receive \$4 an hour plus a guaranteed minimum number of hours for each pupil.

Students in the Faculty of Arts and Science who would like academic assistance may obtain applications from Professor Boville's office. Each student is required to pay only \$1 of the fee. The ASUS will contribute the remaining \$3.

today

Today

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY: Members may purchase reduced Bill Monroe tickets, room 413, Union.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: *Tertulia en Espanol*, 1 pm.

SCOPE: Gabor String Quartet, first of four concerts, Redpath Hall, 1 pm. Free admission.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS: Réunion de tous ceux qui s'occupent de décor, maquillage et éclairage. PH 50, 1 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: New Year Ball. Tickets at door, Union, 8 pm. MCGILL SCENE: Staff meeting, Union, 1:10 pm, Room 124.

PGSS: Social, traditional refreshments, Union, PGSS lounge, 8-10 after 9 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: Staff meeting, Union Room 123, 1 pm.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY: Executive meeting, 8-10 pm, Union; 12 noon.

CURLING CLUB: Intramural curling, Caledonia Curling Club, Westmount; 1:30 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: "A Hard Day's Night", L-132, 6:30 and 9 pm.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SURVEY COMMITTEE: Meeting discussing Viet Nam poll. Questionnaires will be distributed, Room 411, Union; 1 pm.

AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Lecture by the Nigerian Ambassador to the US and movies, Union Ballroom, 7:30 pm.

CLOSE-UP UN: UN and Intervention; Prof. J. Little, L-26, 8 pm.

LIBERAL CLUB: Meeting discussing Federal policy committee and election of delegates for Quebec federal convention, Room 457, Union; 1 pm.

TGIF: Co-sponsored by Psychology Club and Pre-Med Society. The Strangers, The Jet-Set, The Black and Blues, Union Ballroom; 3-6 pm. 50¢ admission.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Practical application of hypnosis: "Hypnosis as a Sole Anaesthesia for a Caesarian Section", E-204; 1 pm.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Supper, 3483 Peel; 6:30 pm.

RED & WHITE: 12-1: Gary P. — 1-2: Dancers — 4: Reporters — 6:30: Ballroom Scene.

SCM: Supper, 75¢ plus beverages. Phone VI. 2-1156 for reservations before 2 pm. 3625 Aylmer; 6 pm.

SCM: Yellow Door Coffee House. Folk songs with John Reissner and Jan Turner. 25¢. 3625 Aylmer; 9 pm.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Prayer meeting. Club Room, Sherbrooke St.; 1 pm.

Saturday

POLISH ASSOCIATION: Ski trip to Chalet Cochand. Departure: 9 am from Roddick Gates; arrival: 12:30 pm. Dancing in evening. Bus fare: \$2.50. Tel.: AV. 8-1953.

MCGILL FRIENDS OF SNCC: Concert by the Freedom Singers. PSCA; 8:30 pm.

MOC: Shawbridge House open for weekend.

FILM SOCIETY: "A Hard Day's Night", L-132; 6:30 and 9 pm.

INTER-RESIDENCE COUNCIL: Welcome-Back Dance featuring The Strangers and Bartholomew and 3. Ladies admitted free. Men — see any resident for ticket. Bishop Mountain Hall.

RED & WHITE REVUE: 10: Pam, Gary — 11: Reporters — 11:30: Architects — 12:30: Mayor — 1:00: Tour Guides — 2:00: Delegates — 3:00: Company Call.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Orchestra practice. All attend, Room 307; 2 pm: Leads practice. Ann and Don at 2 pm, Rest of leads at 2:30, Room B-26.

Sunday

MOC: Free professional ski lessons. For information: Ralph, 843-7105, Bellevue Hill, Morin Heights; 10 am.

MOC AND LAURENTIAN SKI ZONE: Cross-country touring. Shawbridge Station; 10 am.

UNITED CHURCH STUDENTS FELLOWSHIP: Evening workshop, Divinity Hall; 7:30 pm.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: 3483 Peel; 10 am: Holy Communion. — 8 pm: Vespers followed by discussion of prejudice based on film "Willie Catches On".

RED & WHITE: 10: Peter, Sally — 12: Pam, Gary — 1:00: Pam — 2:00: Company Call.

Course

Changes

Change of course forms for second term courses only can be obtained from Room L-55, Arts Building from Monday, January 24 to Thursday, January 27. All completed forms must be submitted to the same place on Thursday, January 27 from 2-5 pm.

HOME BREW FLICK SHOWING AT FILM SOCIETY TONIGHT

A film described by its creator as "an average day in the life of six doors and a girl" will premiere tonight at the film Society's weekly programme.

The film *Freedom* was made by Ronald D. Blumer, and will appear on the same bill as the Beatles' *A Hard Day's Night*.

Blumer graduated from McGill's Science faculty in 1964 and is now studying film production at Boston University. The six minute *Freedom* is his first film, and he plans to make a career of film making.

In an interview yesterday, Blumer said that in making his film he did not start with a philosophical idea in mind, but rather with the structure — the idea, mood and tempo. If it has any, that is its virtue, he said.

Blumer made his film on a \$200 budget, which is probably the lowest amount spent on any film shown at the Film Society. He did all the work involved himself, and relished "the rare opportunity to have actual control over a film from beginning to end."

He criticized "most large budget films, which usually aren't films at all but filmed plays or filmed spectacles." He remarked on the pretentiousness of some so-called experimental films, and said that he did not believe that their makers ever intended the final effect.

Near practicality:

Sleep learning coming

Something every student dreams of, learning while he sleeps, is fast becoming a practical proposition.

Psychologists and educators all over the world have been experimenting with sleep-teach techniques for several years now.

In Britain, a national Committee on Sleep Teaching has been formed to co-ordinate research and a number of companies are already offering specially — adapted tape recorders that will run all night long, repeating phrases from a foreign language or instruction in technical subjects.

The theory is that verbal messages get through to the brain even when the 'listener' is asleep and that, if the noise level of instruction is kept low and even, so as not to disturb the student's rest, facts are retained in the memory in much the same way as those absorbed by ordinary teaching methods.

But until recently, it remained a mere theory.

Despite apparent success in many individual cases — and inexplicable failure in others, the principles of sleep-teaching (or hypnopedia as it is coming to be called) had never been tested on a really large scale.

In October, however, the first mass hypnopedia programme, sponsored by the Education Services of the Czechoslovakian Radio, began in the industrial city of Usti nad Labem, in northern Bohemia.

The experiment itself will last five months. The subject chosen for teaching by hypnopedia is English and instruction is being given via the piped radio network in the town. This will relay ten lessons, broadcast at fortnightly intervals, to the volunteer learn-while-you-dream students.

Each lesson lasts 12 hours, from 8 pm to 8 am. The first three hours are given with the student awake. They consist of a high pressure course of grammar and vocabulary.

At 11 pm, a soothing lullaby is broadcast to send the student to sleep and for the next four hours, the radio whispers the lesson again into his sleeping ears. At 2 am, a strident signal is transmitted to wake the guinea pig up for a brief revision. Then he is lulled back to rest again while the radio purrs on.

At 5 o'clock, his sleep ends and he has to follow a three-hour review of the lesson before his hard earned breakfast.



SNCC will present Freedom Singers

The Friends of SNCC will sponsor a concert by the Freedom Singers Saturday at 8:30 pm in the PSCA.

Carnival raffle prize:

Free Hawaii trip offered

An added attraction for ticket holders to Saturday evening's programme of the McGill Winter Carnival was announced today by Jim Harrington, Carnival Chairman.

Canadian Pacific Airlines has offered two round trip tickets by jet to Hawaii for a draw on Saturday evening when the New Christie Minstrels appear in the Sir Arthur Currie gym-

Victoria students...

(Continued from page 1)

"The fee fight has deteriorated into one big giggle."

"It takes guts to withhold 'til March and our students' council hasn't got it."

Dr. Malcolm Taylor, president of the university, told students Jan. 13 that the important thing now was federal action on the Bladen Report.

"Our hope is for \$5 (per capita grant) next year", he said. Bladen recommended an immediate raise to \$5, and to \$6 next year.

Williamson said, however, the object was to place the fee issue squarely in the hands of the provincial government so they don't go on merely waiting "for the federal government to raise their grant to \$6."

Taylor said the board of governors had taken the students' campaign very seriously, adding "It was an intellectually conceived program and we are impressed."

Taylor earlier commented "Political considerations prevent the board of governors from meeting student requests as outlined on pledge cards signed last term, but the board otherwise supports the student stand".

nasium. Ticket sales will begin soon, at locations to be announced. The prize is worth close to \$1200.00 and will surely make a great post-examination holiday for the winner.

The archives of the University Centre have provided some interesting facts concerning past Carnivals at McGill. In the fall of 1947 the Students' Council budgeted some \$20,000.00 for the students' first attempt at this sort of affair. By the next spring plans had been drawn up for the largest Carnival in North America and the first of its kind in Canada.

Along with the shows and festivities, sporting events of all kinds provided our athletes with good competition. The schedule included fireworks on Mount Royal, with skating, sleighrides and tobogganing afterwards. U of M hosted a revue which brought extracts of College plays from campuses as far away as California.

Dartmouth won the ski races that year, while McGill collected championships in water-polo and wrestling. Due to the success of Carnival it was hoped that it would become an annual affair. The City of Montreal soon became anxious to give assistance because it enhanced the area as a tourist attraction. The Friday of Carnival was declared a holiday by the Administration, and has now become part of the Mid Term Weekend Holiday.

Although it has changed somewhat since its conception, the basic form still remains today. The present Carnival Committee hopes you will find time to join in enjoying the 1966 version.

The life of a day of a...

He closes the door and is pulled by unseen powers along a corridor, through plate glass doors, down slush steps. He slides down McTavish Street, an ever familiar tune buzzing in his inner ear. Finally he has arrived and the new day has begun. Time: 1 am. Place: the Mecca of McGill, the Shrine of showpeople.

A man approaches:

"How's rehearsal?"

"Who's he?"

"What part do you play?"

"All of them — at once."

"Do you have a script on you?"

"Which one do you want — today's, yesterday's or tomorrow's?"

Conversation sparkles as the ice cubes clink.

Pan out. Home to sleep (if you can call the YMCA home).

Up the slush stairs, through the plate glass doors, along the glaring corridors. He opens the door, propelled by some unseen power. Time: 9 am. Place: the Dungeon of Duty, Wally's Womb — where stars are born. Someone shoves a cold coffee into his hand. A dancer approaches:

"When's rehearsal?"

"When isn't it?"

"What should I play?"

"The piano — but cover your legs, this is a Victorian show."

"Do you have my script ready yet?"

"Which one, next week's?"

Yes, the Red and White Revue is peopled this year by strange, phantasmagorical creatures. It's enough to drive the director to drink. But temperance is enforced in more ways than one. Every non-Hafta song is verboten on the set. Hafta songs are verboten off the set. Mystery is the order of the day, so all the Revue-ers are candidates for "I Got a Secret".

HARP test a success

Despite the failure of the rear-end nozzle, the High Altitude Research Programme has successfully completed the third test in its Martlet IV series of 16" ballistic rockets.

The purpose of the test was to obtain information on the performance of rear-end nozzles under high temperature and erosion conditions. The rocket assembly itself performed well throughout the test.

Canadian Industries Limited manufactures the rockets as part of their space probe programme at Valleyfield, Quebec. The McGill Research Group became interested in them after the first successful firing in May 1965. The rockets are powered by 1100 pounds of solventless double-base propellant and produce a thrust of 22,000 pounds.

Campus...

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile, the Inter-Fraternity Council, representing McGill's 17 male fraternities, met yesterday and set up a committee which will arrange a meal pool for Mr. Imre at its member houses.

Phi Epsilon Pi President Paul Seltzer, who knows Mr. Imre and made the proposal, said the committee also will investigate the possibility of supplying the student with free room.

Because the meeting lacked a quorum, all decisions have yet to receive final approval.

JANUARY 21, 1968

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, telephone 283-4231. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at 8430 Casgrain St.
RADIO-TV Printing Co.

MANAGING BOARD

Patrick D. MacFadden Editor-in-Chief
Sandy Gage Managing Editor
A. David McFarlane Business Manager
Joy Fenston Editor of NOW

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Irwin Block (News Editor); Aaron Sarna (News-features Editor); Robert Chodos (Copy Editor); Bernie Stern (Sports Editor); Bill Baker (Photography Editor); John Dufort (Archives Librarian); Ursula Lingies (Advertising Manager).

STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

Each method is theoretically sufficient; both are necessary for maximum efficiency. It is intuitively plausible that no collection of solutions will cover all possible cases, so it remains only to discover particular relations and to find theorems defining their region of validity. The printed answers omit statement of the region of validity.

—Elementary Differential Equations
Joanna Doug

Gita, Clara, Diana

Where is the opposition?

Mr. Lesage's visit to the campus provides the amateur sociologist with a glimpse of the kind of politico a society gets when it opts on the one hand for a class society and on the other for a one-party system.

Claude Ryan, writing recently in *Le Devoir*, pointed to the dangers for any kind of democracy in the Quebec situation. The only opposition to the Lesage hegemony, he suggested, came from the occasional newspaper or radio station representing the Union Nationale interest. As a party, the Duplessis descendents have been wholly discredited. What passes now for the political process in Quebec is an eternal harangue between Quebec City and Ottawa as to who should be allowed to pay what to whom. Obviously, this kind of nonsense can go on indefinitely, and the party or individual who can make the loudest regional noises has an automatic entrée to the corridors of power.

The second aspect of the power struggle

in Quebec is inside the Cabinet itself, between those such as M. Lévesque and Mr. Kierans who are dedicated to the proposition that only the Yankee money market can bring Quebec up to par and those such as M. Lesage who act as London's agent in holding open a niche for British investment in French Canada. At the moment, the Premier's star is in the ascendancy, not least because of his influence with Mr. Marler, the party moneybags. For example, the huge task of building up the centre of Montreal has been handed over to British capital, with Anglin-Norcross the prime mover together with Eaton's. Anglin-Norcross is the front for the British firm of Holland, Hannen and Cubitts.

While Big Business wages its own war inside the Liberal Party, the real political decisions are left in abeyance. The moral, of course, is that Quebec must now take the next step and find itself a Socialist party which will challenge the power of the big monopolies. When that happens, it will no

longer be possible for a Premier to come to a university audience and spend his time hectoring on the evils of drinking.

St. George and the paper tiger

So far as can be surmised, the Montreal press has failed to record the latest boob of Claude Napoléon Wagner, fearless wagger of war on crime and defender of the good, the true and the beautiful. Taken up with M. Wagner's strictures on the RCMP, the press has not paid sufficient attention to his attempts to float Quebec's own lottery game to the exclusion of the Irish Sweepstakes.

It will be recalled that the Justice Minister came to power on a pledge to destroy the network of Mafia syndicates that, according to the latest RCMP reports, has spread itself across law firms, real estate agencies and labour unions. What the great man has done so far is to become the terror of the teen-age drinking set as well as scattering into oblivion the little old ladies who make a buck peddling sweepstake tickets.

The Irish reaction to Wagner's latest coup was sharp. Ireland has withdrawn from Expo 67, a tribute to Herr Wagner's sense of proprieties. Grounds for withdrawal were not based on the clean sweep made of the tickets, since the law is the law. What was objected to was the fact that the cleanup was, in fact, only Phase One of the Justice Minister's programme for his very own Quebec bingo game. Needless to say, none of this appeared in our public relations orientated press.

LETTERS

The Contradictions

Dear Sir,

When you put most of the things together, you find this Western "free-world" a rather incomprehensible irony.

You read about recent trials of nazi war-criminals, and you find such cases as a Private So-and-So, who was convicted for a war-crime and sentenced to ten or twenty years imprisonment; a Commandant So-and-So (who's by then a respectable and influential businessman in his community) who was convicted of mass-murder and sentenced to one or two years on probation; and indispensable industrialists like Krupp (indispensable, that is, to the free-world, as the "bulwark of freedom and democracy") who were not even considered as a case by the Federal German Court for their big hand in bringing the Nazis to, and keeping them, in power. Then you read about Rivard and associates. The small fish get caught while the big fish retain an air of respectability.

You read all about the Mafia, Al Capone, syndicate crime and all that sordid business, and you are mighty glad and snug that you aren't living in a lawless era and a lawless country; and you trust yourself to divine providence that the constitutional government of a country, even though riddled by a crime syndicate, cannot possibly be illegitimate. You resign yourself to inexorable fate that

a law which disenfranchises you simply because you registered at McGill after September 7 is not vital enough an issue to spend the price of a football trip to Toronto, or a trip up North at Winter Carnival, and a day off at home on election day; while both Liberal and P.C. big wigs are sponsoring free trips to their home ridings for their staunch supporters on campus.

You saw four, five thousand McGillians march up to the U.S. Consulate on McGregor Street to demonstrate their indignant protests against a lot of the disenfranchised Negroes in the southern States; but you also saw many of them go about their daily affairs on November 8 as if they were living in another country.

You read that three, four thousand peace-loving people cannot split the cost of several dollars apiece to stage a momentous demonstration of anti-war sentiments.

But you also read (if you care to) that many students in the United States are incurring the wrath of the Almighty State, risking and getting long-term imprisonments, and some individuals even staking their lives, in order to change the present deteriorating system and rebuild from grassroots a truly participatory humane society; and Korean students who are incurring severe governmental reprisals for taking a stand on what they believe to be right; and Venezuelan students who receive similar treatment for taking what they learn seriously and fighting for their autonomy; and Portuguese students, and South African students, ... ad infinitum.

While Canadian students watch placidly a "syndicate" which is rampantly run through by the Mafia; which is actively and tacitly draining the country of its vast natural and human resources to their "friendly giant"; which lets its international reputation slip down the drain for its spineless role as a member of the International Control Commission in Vietnam, because it finds it more palatable and expedient (in the Merchant-Heeney Report, q.v.) to sell its soul of independence among the family of nations; which is quick and vociferous to promise the good life, but quite another matter when it comes to evaluate whether a couple of expensive, outmoded foreign missiles are more valuable than the development of young minds in order to ensure the security of the present not-too-bad life; which finds itself too embarrassed to state its position when a great part of the family of nations sanctions against the South African reich; which quibbles about procedures at disarmament conferences, or hitch a ride with the band wagon to keep out half the world's people from this moribund club; a "syndicate" which legislates its own election law, pulls its own election, and (hopefully) endorses itself for another lease of power to corrupt.

Such a "syndicate", to every decent-minded citizen, should be worth every penny and second to depose; and if you heed the word of the Cuban revolutionary, Che Guevara, you would employ every last avenue of democratic change for the better, where it exists, before violent revolution inexorably

overtakes you. Sartre says you are moribund — it's up to you to disprove it.

Peter Woo, BSc 4

More Contradictions

Dear Sir,

I am impressed with Mr. Gyula Imre, but not with the failure of society. The hypocrisy of what we lovingly phrase as democratic institutions and indeed the state of democracy today. If the story was a fiction we could all smile at the deception of freedom of opportunity, and then reassure ourselves that this really is a democracy by thoughtfully being reminded that the story was allowed to be published, wasn't it?

But the story is true and education is not a democratic institution, and the saying should read: freedom of opportunity if you can afford it — and indeed if that story had gotten through we can't forget the little old lady in sneakers who yields the stamp: Not For Public Consumption.

Yet surely we are people, real people complete with sensitivity and occasional indignation (which is usually tucked away in fear of the big THEY), and we will say: what a pity, when we buy our cigarettes; — too bad all right, as we slug our beer; — to hell with his problems, if our steak is not medium rare.

How much closer to home must the jungle of bureaucracy and coercion come before we will stop our motorcycles for a minute. And for a solitary minute stand still and watch the frenzy revolve and snowball. Through this we might come to

the knowledge that all of today's drag-strips just lead us farther into the muddle (and middle) and the road signs of standardization, mediocrity, and coercion will not lead us out.

L. Merrill, BA 1

Have Gun?

Dear Sir:

I travel each day by public transport, the euphemism used currently to describe the mobile ghettos that cross and recross the city to take workers to their appointed stations.

As such, I am often forced to join queues. While I await transportation, I am subjected to the great sploches of frozen porridge spewed on me from under the wheels of passing cars. My only recourse is to indulge in the usual kind of weary obscurities that have come to be the lingua franca of communication between pedestrians and drivers in the benighted city.

Obviously, this is not enough.

I am asking, therefore, whether there exists in this university someone ingenious enough to invent a gun or some other kind of projector which might be patented and sold to pedestrians for their protection. What I had in mind was something that might, as the occasion arose, shoot all over the sides or back of the offending vehicle a particularly foul-smelling substance — skunk like, perhaps, or even a fluid kind of cat excreta — that would stick to the vehicle for days, thereby branding the owner as someone who is anti-social, violent and a menace to public safety.

Robin Chessborough

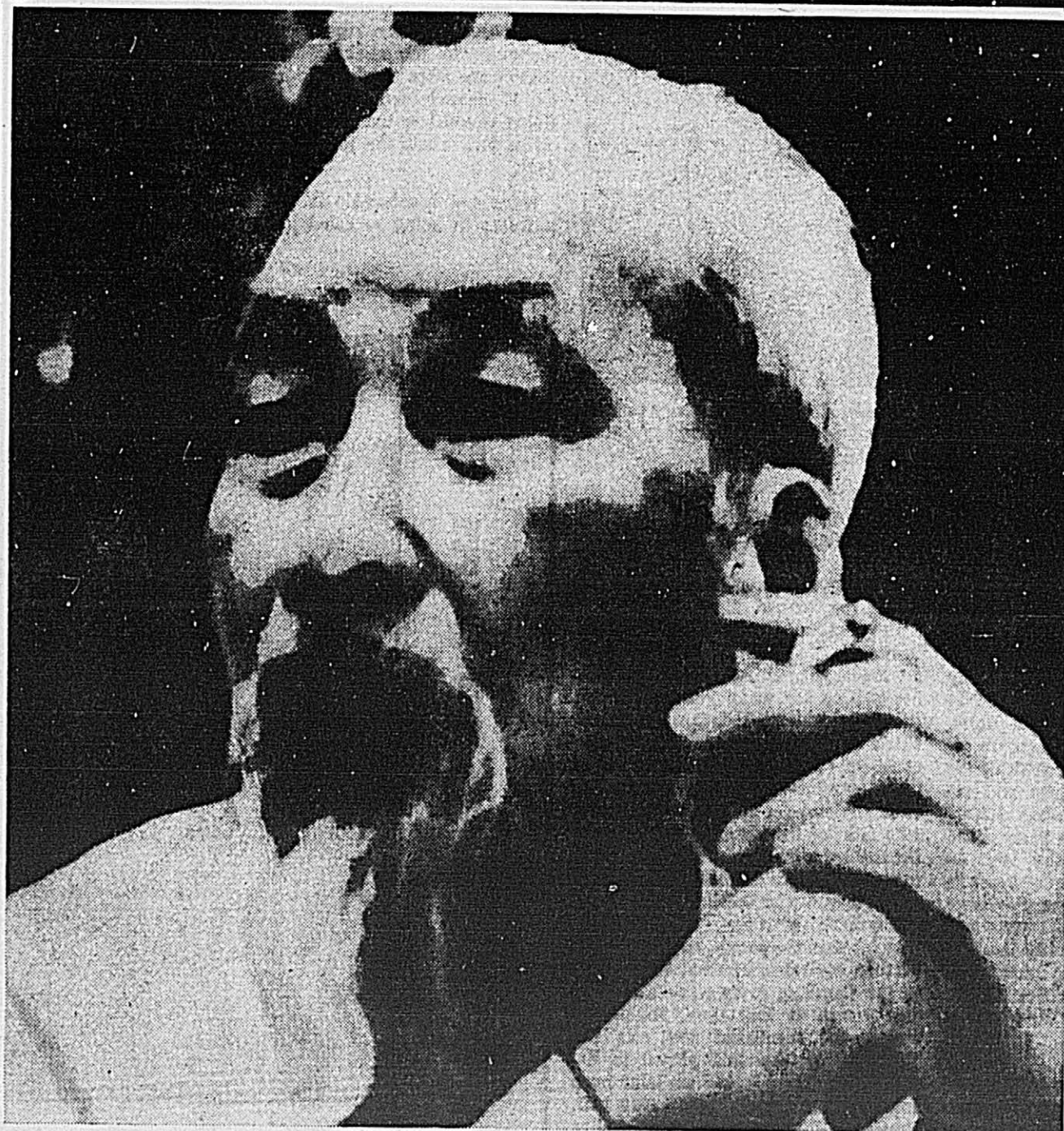
NOW

OCT66 DIL XX480W99C03 01 02
MCGILL DAILY
3480 MCTAVISH AVE
MONTREAL 2 QUE CAN

MAN OF THE YEAR

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



LAST MAY SIX STUDENTS SPENT THREE WEEKS IN THE USSR AS GUESTS OF THE MOSCOW STUDENTS' SOCIETY. DURING THEIR STAY THEY VISITED SCHOOLS, FACTORIES, FARMS, ETC., IN MOSCOW, LENINGRAD, RIGA AND KIEV, AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH MANY ADMINISTRATORS AND STUDENTS. LEW SOROKA, ONE OF THREE MCGILL DELEGATES, PRESENTS SOME OF HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE USSR IN THE STORIES AND PICTURES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

The University of Moscow is housed in an immense light brown building dominated by a 45-storey tower in the wedding-cake style we later termed Stalinist Gothic.

Inside, the lower floors are magnificent — marble corridors, wide stairways and an opulent auditorium where events such as Cosmonauts' press conferences are held. The upper floors are more functional and, if anything, a little dingy.

There is nothing dingy about the work done at the university. There is fierce competition for available places, since education is free and students are paid living allowances. As a result, they have no worries about money and are able to concentrate full time on their studies, while at the same time developing an awareness of the State as something intimately related to their everyday lives. These ties to the State are also fostered by student affairs, which revolve around the Komsomol and Trade Union organizations.

Virtually everyone is a member of the Komsomol, or Young Communist League, which is the third step in the mass youth movement. Beginning with the Young Pioneers at kindergarten age, Soviet youth proceeds through the Young Pioneers to the Komsomol in their late teens and early twenties. These groups handle athletics, cultural and social affairs, with the nature of the activities varying at each stage. An important function at all levels is political "education"; no one is born a good Communist, we were told one must be shown why Marxism-Leninism is the correct path. There is little doubt that the lesson is well-learned.

The Komsomol is active at the universities both with its own activities and in student government. Faculty representatives to the students' council are often nominated by Komsomol and Trade Union executives; the council in turn elects the president.

Komsomol membership is a factor in being accepted

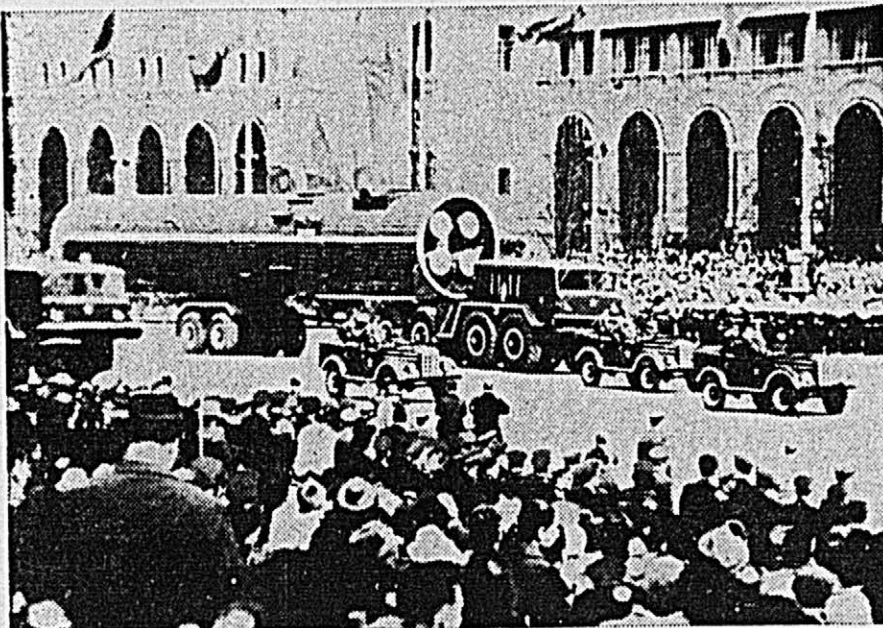
at university, and, in the context of Soviet society, this is not illogical, since the entire society is dedicated to the goals of Communism, and education is one of the means of serving these goals. In selecting people to be educated, it is only logical to select those who are not only capable, but are most likely to contribute to society; any such individual would almost certainly belong to the Komsomol. Similar considerations hold for job posting. Each year, universities list job opportunities for the graduating class, and each student submits his preferences. A university committee then considers the applicant's general suitability for aiding his society, as well as his particular academic qualifications. In a sense, this is no different from a capitalist employer asking for personal references.

Of approximately 40,000 day and night students at the University of Moscow, about 2500 are foreigners. A Vice-Rector of the University explained the special

treatment they receive. None, of course, pay fees; some are sponsored by groups within the USSR and others by outside government and agencies. They follow the same study programme as Soviet students, with some exceptions; they do not, for example, have to study the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, although we were told that most of them do. Political economy and philosophy are compulsory for everyone, since "all fundamental subjects are based on philosophy", explained the Vice-Rector, "and to limit the study of philosophy is to limit science". The history of philosophy is stressed, from Plato through the French Materialists, English Liberals; Kant, Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Of special interest are the efforts to make foreign students feel at home. If they do not speak Russian on arrival they spend a year preparing for their stay at the university. They learn the language, get used to the climate and the food, and

(Continued on page 12)



A giant ICBM is wheeled through the Red Square, climaxing a military parade held there May 8 to celebrate VE Day. Flags and posters were hung in front of GUM department store, in the background of the picture.

Days of the Generals

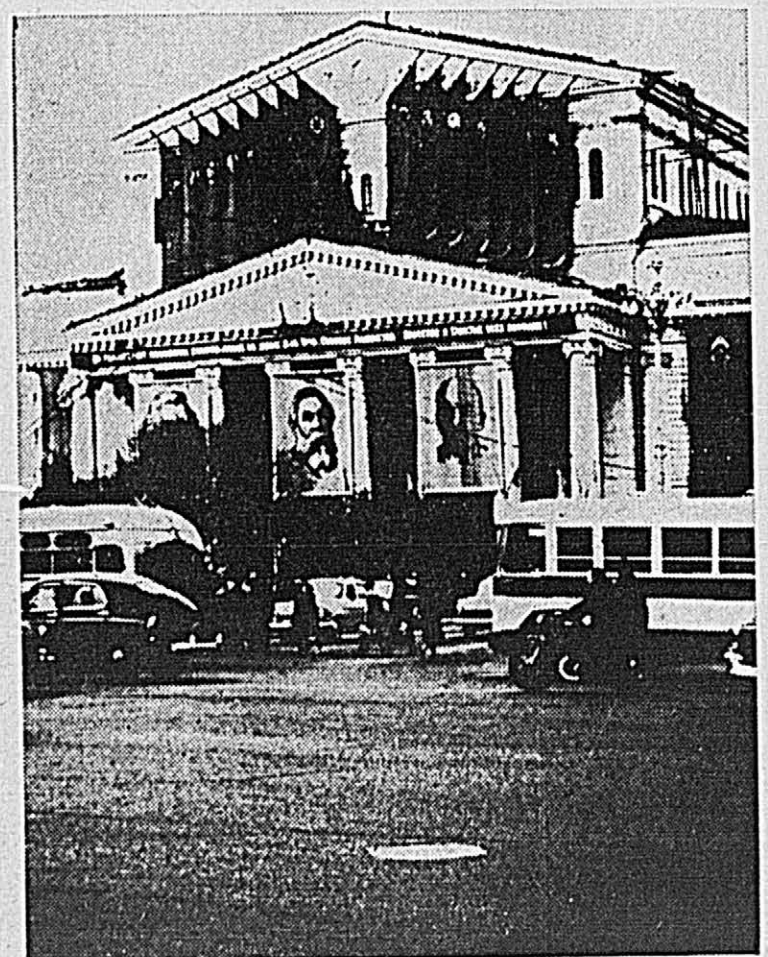
The highlight of our first visit to Moscow was the celebration of the 20th anniversary of VE Day, of the victory over "fascism" — not over Germany, because East Germany is now an ally while West Germany is considered to be the successor to the Third Reich. The decorations were up when we arrived. The streets were hung with huge banners — pictures, slogans and remembrances of victory. "Slava KPCC" — "Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" — and "Mirny Mir" — which loosely translated reads "Peace in the world means peace at home" — were the most common. Marx, Engels and Lenin took top billing among the portraits, but there were also pictures of party and government officials. Our hotel carried a four storey high portrait of Lenin.

On the first day of the celebrations we heard Communist Party Chairman Breznev, surrounded on the stage of the 3,000 seat Congress Hall by the political and military elite of the country. Without interpreters, the speech was lost on us, but we recognized many of the names of war heroes to whom he was obviously paying tribute. After the speech he presented the Order of Lenin medal to a group of citizens represent-

ing the city of Moscow, for their courage during the German attack.

The next morning, armed with special invitations, we set out to Red Square to see the largest military parade the USSR has put on for many years. Although the Square was packed, it was only officials or visitors with invitations who could get past the three lines of troops guarding all entrances. The reason became obvious, for the reviewing stand, with most of the big brass we had seen the day before, was just a stone's throw away on Lenin's Mausoleum. Marshall Malinovsky, Soviet Defence Minister and Commander in Chief, reviewed the troops before the parade, and we figured that the equivalent of about one quarter of the Canadian Army was standing in the Square at that time. Malinovsky spoke, and mentioned the role the "Western" nations had played in defeating the Third Reich; we later were told that the Soviets were angry with President Johnson who, in a similar speech, neglected to mention the Red Army. Soviet feelings run high on such matters, with nine of the 15 million military casualties on all sides being from the USSR. The parade itself began with small military vehicles, and ended with the first public view of a new ICBM.

THE BOLSHOI



Posters of Marx, Lenin and Engels which decorate the Bolshoi Theatre aren't a permanent feature; they were up for VE Day celebrations. The car in front of the theatre illustrates a Soviet phenomenon: the styles are old-fashioned although many of the cars were built fairly recently.



This small, Byzantine-style church is on the banks of one of the canals which link the islands on which Leningrad was built. This scene presents a contrast to the many wide, magnificent avenues which also link the city.



This poster in a Leningrad school depicts a common theme: the brotherhood of man. The sign underneath is temporary; it was put up to mark the 20th anniversary of VE Day.

Industrial art and socialist realism

Art seems, at least to some degree, to have fallen prey to the principle that nothing worthwhile should be highly organized, or at least as far as we could see in the Institute of Industrial Design in Leningrad, where everything from bulldozer to ceramic to textile design was taught. Art and design are based on the concept of Socialist Realism, which, roughly, implies that art must serve the purposes of the society, and results in much art being no more profound than a Norman Rockwell painting. The designs and plaster models generally did not impress us, and much of what we might have considered well done was, to our eyes, ruined by Soviet demands of the artist. For example, a charming and delicately shaped vase became, to us, something less than an artistic triumph when painted over with miniature hammer-and-sickle designs; it seemed a similar waste when artists with apparent talent for sculpture spend all their time on figures of strong,

clear-eyed young individuals staring resolutely ahead into a glorious socialist future. Our view of Soviet art was, of course, incomplete, particularly since this nominally was an institute of industrial design, and not of fine art. Nevertheless, after talking to the Director, we would not expect to find anything very different elsewhere, at least as far as state institutions are concerned.

Most artists work through their unions, on public works such as murals in major buildings and statues for parks and lobbies. The number of artists who manage to earn a living by working on their own and selling privately is very small. The most obvious omission, to a visitor, is abstract art, except in such things as textile design. We were told that there was simply no use for such art in Soviet life. We also noticed that there was no nude or figure work in the school, which is interesting because such training is generally considered basic to "Western" artists.

A theory of history

History and its interpretation are keys to Communist thought, and a fascinating example of history in practice is provided by the Lenin Museum showing the history of Leningrad. The museum shows how St. Petersburg was founded through the genius of Peter the Great, but on the backs of his workers, and how the city went through an age of brilliance while at the same time exploiting those whose labour built the foundations of its greatness. A model of a nobleman's house, for example, shows the splendour downstairs, as well as the misery in the attics where the servants lived. The idea of the inevitable progress of history enables the Soviets to view

this period as being necessary, and in this way they can be proud of the accomplishments of Peter as a great Czar while at the same time recognizing that his age had to end, and rightfully so. The evils they see during his reign were not necessarily of his own doing, for he was a product of the historical period in which he lived. In this way, the Revolution was not a break with the past so much as a logical step in developing from that past; the Soviet citizen can therefore be proud of the history of his nation while at the same time being loyal to the new regime, for the lesson of that history is that the Revolution was inevitable.

Education in Leningrad

In Leningrad we visited three distinctly different educational institutions: the University of Leningrad, a boarding school and a night school.

It was at the University that Lenin passed his final oral examinations, an event preserved in an immense painting at the end of a corridor that appeared long enough to contain bicycle races. The buildings handle 14,000 students in 14 "faculties", many of which are the equivalent of what we would call "departments". The student government is set up essentially as in Moscow, the standard pattern for most of the USSR. Its main source of funds, we were told, is from students who work on "Virgin Lands" projects in the eastern USSR during the summer and voluntarily consign part of their earnings to the University. Perhaps the only difference we noted between students in Leningrad and in Moscow, and this is a purely subjective judgment, is that the atmosphere and the people outside the capital seemed a little more informal.

Our next stop was of a totally different nature, a visit with the director of a night school located in a shabby-looking building which pointed up again the housing and construction difficulties of a country that has had to rebuild so much after the Second World War. In his small, crowded office the director explained, as all Soviet educators explain, that education serves Marxist-Leninist principles and is the key to the future of Soviet society. The system of night schools is designed to serve those who left secondary school before the final eleventh year, to teach trades, academic subjects and even prepare good students for university. This particular school concentrated on those between the ages of 16 and 22. Its students attended four evenings a week, and there were also classes in the morning for those on night

shifts. Anyone attending night school gets a day off work each week, with pay, in order to study. There are ten days off before exams, and a 20-day study period before eleventh year finals. Older workers, who have been out of school for five or six years, may attend special prep courses before returning to the regular school curriculum. In spite of these incentives, there are problems in convincing people to return to studies, and the Komsomol and Trade Unions play active roles in the back-to-school crusade.

A 65 kilometer ride along an impressively uncrowded two-lane highway brought us to a boarding school the next morning. It was one of a number established under an ill-fated plan of ex-Premier Khrushchev, and served 450 students. The library was particularly impressive for a primary school, and many of the 35 teachers had university degrees; all classes above fifth grade were taught by specialists in each subject. Fees for such schools depend on the parents' salaries, and 25% of the students at this one were attending free of charge. There are free trips during the winter, and optional tours during the summer vacation; there are no restrictions on how often students can see their parents, as long as the visits don't detract from class time. The Young Pioneers provide most of the after class activity. As attractive as the school may sound there were openings for another 30 students, for apparently the problem of youngsters leaving home is a tough one to overcome, and is one of the reasons for the failure of the plan.

The decorations in Soviet institutions were always of interest, and this was no exception. Race relations appear to be a most popular subject for the posters and murals in all schools. Here we saw a large mural showing a Negro breaking out of chains over a map of the world; South Africa was surrounded by barbed wire. Another large poster, in the auditorium, portrayed a group of men of all colours and races facing the future with hands clasped.

The other essential part of every school we visited was the Lenin museum. These museums contain pictures and writings, and always a number of small, lifelike models of various episodes in the life of Lenin; the centre of this museum was a model of the father of the Soviet state hiding in an area near the school, which he apparently did at one time.

DEBATE ON NEWS AND LEADERSHIP

"Young Latvia", a newspaper published by the Central Committee of the Komsomol, has a circulation of 140,000. One of its duties, explained an editor, is "to show youth the right way, for career choice becomes more than a personal problem when society pays for education. And besides," he added, "too many girls want to become actresses."

During a discussion of the international pages of the newspaper we were told that there are never differences with the government's international policy because it is based on facts. There is room, however, for differences of opinion on domestic affairs, we were told. We wondered aloud why failures in the domestic harvest were never explained. This brought on a bit of a flurry. We asked specific questions about past leadership and succession to office. "Why," we asked, "are leaders never criticized until they are replaced? Why is the question of their replacement never discussed before they are gone? How can you, as journalists, believe that a leader's policies have been good and then change your minds when his successor claims they have failed? How can you have confidence in your present leaders when every previous leader you have had has been discredited by the man who followed him?" We became very annoyed when the answers to these questions were discussed at length, in Russian, before we got translations. We were finally told that a leader's actions are correct until he is replaced, for as soon as he makes mistakes he is voted out of office. Thus, as long as he is in office, there is no reason to doubt his ability.

We were also told that the object of news analysis is to explain facts which by themselves could lead to any sort of conclusion. By the time we left for the hotel we were thoroughly put off by the attitudes of the editors and particularly by the spectacular lack of immediate translation just when we wanted it. That night we had furious discussions of the whole episode in our rooms. We had always joked about the possibility of bugged rooms, feeling perhaps flattered more than anything else at the prospect; the next day, for the first time on the trip, a meeting was handled by a professional full-time interpreter. There were logical reasons for his being there, for we were now dealing with Latvian as well as Russian. Nevertheless, what was most probably a strange coincidence gave us a bit of a start, and later quite a laugh, as we thought over some of the things we had said the night before.

The problem of news sometimes seemed fairly serious to us. It is very difficult to have to rely on a wholly unfamiliar source for all news; their view is not necessarily any more slanted than much of what we get here, but we are used to our papers and can judge accordingly. When you are in a somewhat vulnerable position, as we were, the problem becomes more acute. We were continually asked about Viet Nam, which we were not anxious to defend at the best of times; but what made for more problems was the Dominican Republic affair, which began just before we arrived in the USSR. Based on everything we had heard before we left, it was indefensible, and since our arrival we had heard nothing but talk about American imperialism. In the end, all we could do was shrug, and try to explain that we were Canadian, not American, and not all Canadians approved of everything the U.S. did. This usually came out in their papers as: "Canadian students oppose U.S. imperialist aggression", which wasn't quite what we said, but not far from what we were thinking.

The Student as Non-citizen

In a meeting with the Youth Council of Riga, which broke up into a number of small informal groups, a few of us spoke with our new interpreter, a very knowledgeable and personable individual. He described the position of the student in Soviet society. As a student, an individual swings no weight at all and his opinions are considered valueless, for society is geared to workers and not to students. There is no sympathy for the patronizing liberal idea of the student as a conscience of society, for the Communist Party has no need for external con-

sciences. It is only as a worker, should he become one, that the student gains a political existence. It is a little tricky to reconcile this with the importance accorded student conferences, particularly at the international level, unless their propaganda value is taken into account.

In Kiev, at the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education, we were dismayed to hear that places at university are developed not in response to the number of applicants but according to the upcoming economic plan. For example, if 10,000 additional engineers are required for the 1970-75 plan, the universities begin training the 10,000 in 1965. There are also plans to retrain older workers, including professionals such as engineers and doctors, who may attend refresher courses of up to three months' duration.

Riga: A model factory

Our first morning in Riga was spent at a piano factory outside the city. It was quite obviously a model plant, right from the word "Peace" in six languages on the front wall, to the photographer who followed us through the workshops. The manager met us at the door, and said a few words to our guides in Russian; a Russian-speaking Canadian with us later explained that he asked which delegation was visiting today. Even if it was a model, the factory did serve as an example of what the Soviets would like to provide for workers, and in this sense it was impressive. There were individual lockers, a shower room, club room, secondary school and library. Seventy percent of the books, we were told, are in Latvian. — Riga is the capital of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic — the rest in Russian, which is the unifying language of all 15 Republics.

In the manager's office, after the tour, we got on to the subject of state planning. We were told that plans are generally formulated annually, with a State Planning Committee to work out a general scheme. This plan becomes more speci-

fic as it moves through several stages of committees. By the time it reaches the individual factory, every item in the plan has been exactly specified. Everything, from the models to be produced, to the number of workers, to the final selling price, is worked out, and minor alterations can normally only take place at three-month intervals.

These arrangements hold the seeds of bureaucratic red tape, the Director agreed, but such problems are always worked out one way or another. The increasing use of computers and advanced technology ensure that the system will not strangle itself, he claimed. We asked if it would not be simpler to grant each factory manager wider scope for decision-making, but he felt that current arrangements were satisfactory. In spite of the dispute which is going on in the USSR right now over this question.

He went on to explain the way the Trade Unions represent the workers. Workers in each factory elect their Union officials, who represent them on the Planning Committee. Wages and working conditions are decided at this level, and the representatives return to inform the workers on the results of their requests. We found it a little difficult to believe that there are no conflicts, and that the workers are always satisfied with the Planning Committee's work. It is conceivable that a good number of workers, extremely active supporters of the Communist regime, accept such decisions with the attitude that what is best for the state is, in the long run, best for them, but some grumbling and dissatisfaction must result. To justify the procedure you must look at the overall picture. With the

entire state devoted to one goal, what matters is not the efficiency of a single factory, or the satisfaction of a small group of workers, but the overall efficiency of the economy and the advances being made for the worker in the long run. Even if this is accepted, and it generally is in the USSR, there is the question of whether highly centralized planning is the best approach. This is the point of the current changes being made in certain sectors of the Soviet economy, to see if more local autonomy does lead to greater overall efficiency. The indications are that in many cases it does.

There may be problems, but there is little doubt that Soviet society does aim at the needs of ordinary workers; this particular factory manager did annoy us, however, by painting much too perfect a picture. He didn't help his cause by asking us what kinds of cars our fathers drove.

We saw more of the facilities provided for workers at a Sanatorium 25 kilometers outside of Riga, in a region on the Baltic reserved for resorts and health services. There are facilities for the treatment of chronic diseases where annual stays may be arranged if necessary, as well as other facilities for more short-term treatment. In order to qualify, a worker must be examined by a medical commissioner at a hospital, and then get the official permission of his Trade Union; in this way, more than 200,000 people use the medical facilities in the area each year, in addition to those who rent summer cottages along the 35 kilometers of sandy beach. Incidentally, all houses in the USSR are rented, for only the state can own buildings or land.

A question of bilingualism

Latvia was interesting to our delegation because of certain parallels with Quebec—those of a linguistic and cultural minority becoming part of a large federated state. The Vice-Rector and the Students' Council at the University of Riga discussed the problems, at least on a surface level. Most teaching, we were told, is done in Latvian, although Russian can be, and is often used. The study of Russian is not compulsory, but it is a practical necessity, particularly in the sciences, since many books are written in Russian. Latvian history is actively studied, as is the literature of the Baltic state.

We received the impression that the problem is not as severe as in Canada. There may be a number of reasons for this. In the first place, education can be much more effective in overcoming cultural differences in a centralist society than in a pluralist society, and there is little doubt that this is a policy in the USSR. Secondly, the fact that there are not two major racial groups, as in Canada, but many more — with separate governments, makes it all the more obvious to the good citizen that there must be one unifying language for the state to function. For these and many more reasons it is likely that most existing regional feeling is centered in older generations.

In conclusion...

It is impossible to summarize our trip in so short a space, for even all that is described above is only a small part of what we saw and did. Among the numerous things that impressed us were the educational system and the social welfare approach of the USSR. Since I am not a Marxist I cannot agree with the form of government and the position of the Communist party. Although, much that we are trying to establish here has already been established in the USSR, from our point of view much has been lost by the collectivity used to build the Soviet state.

Even here my judgment may not be fair, for my attitudes are the product of a totally different society. We may well speak of over-developed centralism and government, but there is little doubt that the Soviet citizen feels much more a part of his government than does the average individual in Canada. Thus, when the Soviet government acts, its people feel that it acts for them to a much greater degree than we tend to feel Ottawa acts for us. We were encouraged, however, by the thought that there was little that had impressed us that could not be established under a form of government more familiar to us.

These embarrassingly surface "conclusions" are about as much as I can come to within these limits, particularly without getting into the philosophy of Communism. It is better to present reports such as this as descriptions and little more, except perhaps as inducements to delve a little deeper. It's becoming increasingly easy to see for yourself.

John Porter's "The Vertical Mosaic", a study of social classes and power groups in Canadian society, was published last summer. This is the first of two articles analysing the book by Gad Horowitz, assistant professor of economics and political science at McGill. The review originally appeared in "Canadian Dimension".

Among the many themes developed by John Porter in his impressive pioneering study of power in Canadian society there is one which ought — more than any other — to be taken up for intensive discussion among all "liberally minded Canadians". This theme is the argument that Canada could develop a more democratic way of life but is prevented from doing so by the absence of a "creative politics", i.e., a democratic class struggle, a left-right polarization. Porter argues that this creative politics does not come into being because of the absence of a strong national identity over and above the ethnic and regional particularisms of Canada.

The Canadian public has been introduced to Porter's study primarily through reviews which have appeared in a number of newspapers, in *Time* magazine, and on the CBC. But none of the reviewers, not even the *Telegram's* Doug Fisher and the *Globe's* Tommy Douglas, mentions the creative politics theme. Fisher and Douglas emphasize the theme which naturally appeals to leftists: the concentration of economic power in the hands of a narrow elite. The CBC picked up the theme which is most interesting to the apolitical middle brow viewers: Our elites exclude non-WASPs. *Time* magazine picked up the theme most pleasing to Americans and Americanizers: Canada is not as mobility-oriented as the U.S. There is less equality of opportunity, less of the "spirit that built this country" (the spirit of the rat race) in Canada.

All these themes are there, and they are important. In developing them, Porter brings together great masses of evidence which shows just how undemocratic and inequalitarian our society is. But we knew that all along. Porter confirms it for us. What is new in Porter's analysis is the insistence that the undemocratic characteristics of Canadian society are perpetuated by uncreative politics, and that uncreative politics are perpetuated by ethnic and regional fragmentation. Porter himself does not elaborate this argument sufficiently, and his reviewers ignore it entirely. Nevertheless, it is the most important of his arguments, because it exposes the causes of the Canadian malaise, reveals the dilemmas we would like to ignore, confronts us with choices we do not want to make.

Let no one be misled by *Time* and the CBC. Porter is no mere liberal. He is a socialist. But he is frustrated, as all socialists are frustrated, by the decay of socialist theory since the Second World War. Socialist goals have not been abandoned. The desire for equality of condition, public control of the economy, meaningful participation of masses of people in the making of important social decisions, still differentiates socialists from liberals. But the means — nationalization and central planning — have been tried and found wanting; furthermore, great minds have rediscovered the ancient truths that democracy is a utopian dream, that inequality is inevitable, and that society is a complex mechanism not lightly to be tampered with.

Porter the socialist therefore retreats a few steps to more solid ground and assumes the role of Porter the sociologist. Pointing out that our socialist and labour elites have "muted" their radicalism in accepting the frame work of corporate capitalism, he mutes his own radicalism.

"Very well," Porter seems to sigh, "democracy is an outmoded dream. I will not disturb the reader too

much with these traditional notions. I will, instead, demonstrate that even minimum democratic goals, goals which are admitted to the realm of possibility by hard nosed American sociologists, are far away from realization in this country."

Equality of condition may be a chimera, but everyone will admit that a modern industrial society can and should "discover ability and allocate it to the elite roles," Canada ought to make full use of its "human resources" (what an odious technocratic-liberal slogan) by providing equality of opportunity in education, for "no modern society can afford to ignore the ability which lies in the lower social strata." Canada, however, manages to get along with an obsolete educational system. The meritocracy is not allowed to rise. Our elites are not recruited on the basis of merit. Let us forget for the moment the dream of equality of condition; let us have at least equality of opportunity. If we cannot have a just society, let us have at least a great society.

Porter also asks us to forget for the moment the dream of absolute democracy: it appears that the masses will never be able to participate in the making of the decisions which shape the basic conditions of their existence. But lesser forms of democracy are possible. In all modern industrial societies except Canada there are powerful parties of the left which to some extent translate the "personal" troubles of ordinary people into political issues; occasionally they undertake sweeping reforms in the direction of democratic goals. Canadian politics don't work that way. We are always so busy holding confederation together that we don't have the time or the energy to deal with issues that have meaning for the daily lives of ordinary people. Our Jean Marchands are always abandoning their potential lower class constituency, for the established elite always needs "good men" to help "preserve national unity." Even our Michael Oliver can sometimes be diverted from Social Purpose to Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Inter-regional and inter-ethnic relations preempt the political resources which could be used to change human relations.

National Unity

Porter tells us that we are governed by five small groups of men — the corporate, bureaucratic, political, ideological, and labour elites. All are committed to the framework of corporate capitalism and operate within that framework, but they do not form a single cohesive entity: To a certain extent, they check and balance one another. Of the five institutional orders to which the five elites correspond, the corporation-system is by far the most powerful. The political system is weak, that is, relatively insignificant as a source of significant challenges to the power of the corporations. This weakness of the political system is related to the absence of creative politics, the absence of a party of the left strong enough to move social and economic issues to the centre of Canadian political controversy.

In a modern industrial society the political system can be dominant: it can challenge the power of the corporate and bureaucratic orders and replace them as the source of the most important social decisions. But it can do these things only if the political elite includes a left party which mobilizes popular support for programmes of social change. Such support can be mobilized only if the main issues which are raised in the political system are left-right issues, that is, issues which have to do with the allocation of values among the different classes of society. Under these conditions, the political system can be used to some extent by non-elites as an instrument with which to counter the power of elites. If politics is a "democratic class struggle," a struggle between those who want to move swiftly in the redistribution downwards of economic and political power and those who want to move slowly or not at all, politics can be creative: that is, the main source of innovations, the primary locus of decisions.

When politics is not based on class, but on regional or ethnic divisions, the personal troubles of ordinary people are not readily transformed into issues. If a society's dialogue is "unity versus discord" rather

than "right versus left," politics can have no profound meaning for the lives of ordinary people, and they cannot use politics to change the conditions of their lives. The B and B Commission will not alter the distribution of values among the classes of Canadian society. It may give the French-speaking Albertans French schools, but it will not affect their powerlessness and insecurity vis-à-vis the elites which decide for them what the content of their daily lives will be.

Class Politics

Without the dynamism provided by a left-right cleavage, the political system cannot initiate significant changes in the social order; it cannot radically alter the structure of comparative advantages and disadvantages. It can only reflect the existing structure of power and co-ordinate to some extent the activities of the disparate component elements of that structure. In other words, when politics is not "creative," political elites cannot innovate in the interest of the non-elite; they can only serve as brokers among established elite groups. They cannot articulate the latent desires of the non-elite; they can only arrange compromises among the desires that are strong enough to assert themselves without the articulation-services of politicians.

As Porter points out, the social progress we have had in this country has not been the product of a left-right dialogue. It has been the result of the marginal pressure of the CCF-NDP together with the "demonstration effect" of reforms in Britain and the United States. That is why we have not moved as quickly or as consistently in the direction of democratic goals as either Britain or the United States. Our political elites operate more clearly than theirs, on the periphery rather than the centre of the structure of power. Our politicians are restricted, more clearly than theirs, to the tasks of adjustment, co-ordination, etc. They make fewer new demands on behalf of the non-elite, because the leftists among them are a minor party which can never get close to the motor of the system.

The irony of the situation is that a politics which stresses class issues is shunned for its "divisiveness" by a society which is in constant danger of disintegration into autonomous regions. Of course class politics is "divisive," in the sense that all politics based on social cleavages of one type or another is divisive. Our non-class politics is not only more uncreative, it is also more dangerously divisive than class politics, because the dialogue of "unity versus discord" perpetuates disunity: the existence of the nation is always in question. There is never any agreement on that fundamental. A class politics in Canada would take for granted that the nation exists and will not be dismembered. Political debate would focus on the question: "Who gets what, when, and how?" Non-class politics takes for granted that those who have the most of what there is to get will continue to get it. Political debate centres on the question of whether they will get it in one nation or several, through the provincial governments or the federal. That is why Porter calls our non-class politics, with its national unity obsession, a "technique of conservatism." Of course it is. Mackenzie King knew it. Pearson knows it. Marchand, Pelletier and Trudeau are less sophisticated.

Class politics could unite the nation by uniting its various non-elites across ethnic and regional barriers. Class politics would translate popular discontent into demands for changes in national social and economic policy. Non-class politics translates popular discontent into provincialism or separatism. It perpetuates the power of established elites, but it endangers the existence of the nation.

In the long run Canada can be united only by increasing polarization on left-right lines. But it is difficult for us to pay any attention to the long run. There is, after all, always an immediate, urgent, short run need to deal with the perpetual crisis of national unity. There is a real dilemma here, a truly vicious circle. The ethnic and regional conflicts must be dealt with. They cannot be ignored. We cannot move to-

(Continued on page 12)

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, STUDENTS' COUNCIL BERKELEY AND MCGILL

"Berkeley" — catchword, legend, vocabulary of threat ("Remember Berkeley!"), Boston-Tea-Party-cum-26-Julio, sometime Homeric myth ("We'll never have a Savio") — every North American campus community should study Berkeley. The lesson of Berkeley does apply to McGill. Not, as it happens, the specific grievances, but a social principle, and a treasury of technique.

Berkeley among universities is like New York among cities: the leading edge of evolution, where problems are most acute and trends clearest. As the leading theoretician of the brave new future of higher education — the Multiversity, the service organ dedicated to producing all the technicians society needs — Clark Kerr is the man who runs the University of California. Kerr believes in a sensitive relation between ideals and power in society (no snickering, please); he sees his administrative role as that of a mediator (he's a labour-relations man by background) who keeps the university's different interest groups from conflicting openly — who must, in other words, balance the power, keep politicians, businessmen, trustees, and faculty all contented and productive, doing research, allocating funds or whatever.

In September 1964 things got screwed up at Berkeley. One of the power groups began to be seriously annoyed by, of all people, the students. Student-supported civil

rights militants picketed against discrimination in hiring at the Oakland Tribune, which is owned by William F. Knowland, big-name Goldwaterite and former U. S. Senator from Formosa. Not only that, but some campus groups began to campaign and collect money for Lodge and Scranton. A few phone calls alleviated the situation: civil rights and political groups were forbidden to campaign or solicit funds on campus. The now famous saga of that autumn — defiance, arrest, the sit-in around the police car which immobilized it for 32 hours, the sit-in of the administration building which was cleared by the largest mass arrest in California, and finally the three-day strike which eventually amassed 80% support and culminated in a faculty vote overwhelmingly repudiating the administration's position — throughout the long autumn, Kerr showed by repeated "non-negotiable" stances, bungled attempts to "impose discipline", that he had not apprehended one very new fact: he had another power group to deal with. As he ruefully admitted in a later radio interview, "We were taken completely by surprise."

The Berkeley brand of political censor's clammy hand doesn't really exist at McGill. What is being learned all over North America is that students must learn to participate actively in their university community, to end mute acceptance of what is programmed for them; to set up, or

unclog, and fill with gusto channels, to use a cyberneticist's term, of feedback; to use a less respectable politician's term, to form a pressure group. Then we might have something less like a degree and more like an education: liberal training in morals, values, and society.

At its most spectacular, (as at Berkeley), a pressure group employs direct mass action. It must be able to do so, almost by definition. On another level, the Berkeley experience was an education in the repertoire of applied civil disobedience techniques. Samples: "Reserve the big weapons, sit-ins and strikes, for defensive or 'reaction-use only.'" "If they try to pick off your leaders, hit them with everything you've got." "Before going limp, remove wristwatches..."

Berkeley is different now. For some, it is politicized (SNCC rallies draw double the crowds of two years ago); for others, that cog-in-the-wheel feeling has been replaced by a vital sense of participation — and maybe even communal responsibility: if you are able to grind a university to a halt, you can feel responsible for it. One more effect of Berkeley is another reason why there will be no "Berkeley" at McGill: whether or not McGill students inform themselves of the lesson of Berkeley, McGill's top administrators already have. At least, the canner ones. Can we afford to be behind?

Mark WILSON

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS: OUR AFFAIRS

The University Affairs Committee is both a study and experimenting group; a forum to air ideas and a proving ground of theories; a centre for creative thought and a media of communicating information: and its aims — to create a university environment that stimulates creative thought and encourages the 'pursuit of truth'.

The community closest to these concepts was the medieval university, a guild of scholars consisting of students and, sometimes, even professors. The students would pay professor what they thought he deserved. Discussions would be the method of learning, though good professors, because of his very many students, would read from a book due to the high cost of printing and books. Hence, the lecture system.

Well, for many reasons, it's argued, this 'community of scholars' concept should be scrapped.

Taking this as a starting point, we decided to evaluate the seminar method as an alternative to the lecture system. The three non-credit courses and the Program in Student Government will supply valuable information for this study. Needless to say, so will the material in the seminars on communication. But information has it that the University Affairs Committee is not alone in its studies. Certain professors, sometimes stimulated by the Educational Procedures Committee, have experimented themselves, very often improving their courses.

What is wrong is not that nobody in the McGill community realizes the pressing need for change — in fact, almost everyone does. The first evil is lack of communication. In spite of what you may read in the *Daily*, McGill's worst evils are evils of confusion, not of conspiracy. Brilliant young teachers who are experimenting, administrators who lose sleep over sore problems, students doing a slow burn — they just haven't been talking to each other enough. Often they aren't really aware of each other's existence. How widely known among students is the Senate Education Procedures Committee? Often, the sporadic efforts of innovators have met greatest inertia in the students, who can be the most conservative and fearful of change of all. The student University Affairs Committee was constituted so students could give strong impetus for change, to try to add thrust to what tentatives may exist and to discern the need for new ones.

The second evil of confusion at McGill is the impasse due to widespread, often underinformed, disagreement over given innovations. UAC's role should be to give students a well-organized voice in evaluation of new ideas; in short, to provide the feedback so ridiculously lacking to date.

But first, we need support.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Because of the large number of projects being undertaken by the committee, people with ideas as well as general sympathizers are very welcome.

Our library of books and papers on education, in room 411 of the University Centre are available to anyone for reference or borrowing.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The programmes the University Affairs Committee has undertaken are particularly relevant to the new philosophy which lies at the basis of the active student movement. We believe that education is a total learning experience. As such, we contend that a truly creative education must be democratic. Our concerns this year, therefore, have been with the extent to which democracy is operative in both the educational system and the decision-making process at McGill.

If the university is a community of scholars, then students should share with professors in determining policy directly relevant to that community, such as the position of McGill University on free education, the standards of admission, the determination of curricula, etc. We have established a sub-committee to study the way in which power is exercised within the university, the functions of the various administrative bodies, and the structure of the committees. Our purpose has been twofold:

- (1) that the Students' Council, if and when it petitions the administration for the rights of students to serve as members of the governing bodies of the university, demand membership on those boards and committees where the real power to make decisions vital to this community of scholars lies; and
- (2) that, by publication in the *Daily*, and otherwise, the student body at large inform itself of the actual distribution of power in the university.

We believe that the democratic process extends to the residences as well, which means that the students should have the right to make decisions directly affecting their lives, such as rules pertaining to food, dress, visitors in rooms, leaves, etc. Therefore, we asked Council to establish a committee to study the structure of and conditions in the residences in conjunction with the Inter-Residence Council. It was our hope to carry out this project by directly involving the students in residences, as well as by involving administrative officials. To date, however, and to our regret, the IRC has rejected our proposals.

Nor have we left the education process itself untouched, for it is here where we feel the most urgent need for reform. If the university is run democratically, then students have the right to participate in decisions affecting the content of their courses and the methods of learning. Denied access to the Senate committee on curriculum, we have set up a committee on course evaluations which is working with the ASUS on a critique of third and fourth year Arts and Science courses. We have set up a programme on the philosophy of the university's education open to everyone, to examine the nature of our education process. This term we will be setting up trial courses in Boolean algebra and communications, run on a seminar-type basis, in an attempt to put our ideas of participatory democracy in education to work. We hope, by the end of the year, to outline some program of educational reform which will be both operationally feasible and creative.

As a civil service body, we trust that we will contribute to the intelligent formulation of Student Council policy. It is clear that ideally, democracy requires the knowledgeability and participation of all students. We hope that by the involvement of students in our programmes and by the dissemination of information, we are approaching, in some measure, this goal.

BURSARIES COMMITTEE

The Bursaries Committee provides the only formal, permanent link that students of Québec have with the Department of Education. Known officially as the Students' Consultative Committee to the Students' Aid Service, the Bursaries Committee was founded during the summer of 1963, at a time when students were demanding a voice in determining the student aid system that was being set-up.

Today, the Bursaries Committee meets frequently with education officials in Québec City, representatives from the students' associations of all the universities in Québec, as well as from the Classical Colleges, the Nursing Schools and the Normal Schools (teachers' colleges).

The primary function of the Committee is to advise the Government with respect to its programmes of financial aid to students. Its members are expected to present the views of the students, and to explain how the various Government programmes affect the individual student. As a consequence the representatives are constantly suggesting changes to improve the financial aid system.

The Bursaries Committee also receives a considerable amount of information concerning the various plans of the Department of Education, and representatives are able to keep their association "in touch" with the situation in Québec City.

In the short time of its existence, the Bursaries Committee has accomplished much for students in Québec. On two occasions, it has persuaded the Government to increase its budget for student aid when the amounts of aid required by students exceeded Government expectations. Pressure from the Committee brought about a reduction in the norm for students' earnings from summer employment thereby increasing the eligibility of more students to receive aid.

Forceful representations have resulted in Government acknowledgement of certain "exceptional cases" — students who for various reasons must be given special, personal attention to their request for financial aid. Included in this category for example, would be orphans, students from families with more than one child at university, or students who receive no financial assistance from the parents.

At the present time, the Bursaries Committee is involved with the proposed changes in the student aid system. In a paper prepared primarily by the McGill representative, the Consultative Committee has rejected a scheme whereby needy students would be forced to take out a loan before being eligible for a bursary. Representatives were unanimous in their view that such a system would constitute a retrograde step from the present system in which bursaries are granted first, the student being required to indent himself only if this initial aid proves inadequate.

EDUCATIONALISTS AND EDUCATORS:

What is good teaching? What is good learning? How can you evaluate a teaching technique or a learning capacity? And for heaven's sake, what do you mean by a scholarly community?

This article is not an answer to the above questions so frequently directed at members of the University Affairs Committee by the faculty. To begin at the beginning — or at least where the confusion begins — the University Affairs Committee is a group of students engaged in some positive thinking about educational affairs. The members of the committee are largely involved in the ASUS course evaluation questionnaire or the Programme in Student Government. At present we are conscientiously studying all available reading matter on teaching techniques. Also very concerned about course direction and student-faculty relationships, we have interviewed several professors — including Professor Marshall, chairman of the Education Procedures Committee — to discuss these very problems. The type of thing we are trying to learn about ranges from psychotherapy and student-centred teaching (the personal, concerned teaching approach) to the "teaching machine" of B.F. Skinner (learning with the aid of mechanical apparatus such as

tapes, magnetized question-answer books, etc.). We do not aspire to anything more than learning, and we hope the faculty will care to learn with us. As intelligent students, we are taking a non-partisan approach to such a study. We are not condemning the lecture system or praising the seminar system. We are not establishing the dynamic — an adjective that has little appeal to faculty members — speaker as the model for all lecturers. Our concern now is merely to become acquainted with the multifarious educational procedures. Personal interviews at Yale University have explored the origins and successes of their intensive and personalized education system. Correspondence with academic institutions such as Antioch College has helped us to understand their successful system whereby students gain practical knowledge in their major through vocational training in that field.

We have done research on course critiques — especially the sophisticated ones of Harvard and Yale — before embarking on the treacherous journey of compiling and publishing a course evaluation index of our own.

Plans are being formulated for a conference on teaching affairs to be held in the fall of '68. We hope it will attract, as lecturers, the leading educationalists of Canada and the US and, as co-workers, the faculty and students. The products of this conference will not be any premature conclusions; on the contrary, we hope that the conference will institute a series of seminars whereby students and faculty will work together to investigate teaching methods and the possibilities of improving our present system.

That's it. This article is a plea to all faculty members who are concerned about the efficiency of the present teaching system at McGill and are interested in joining with the student body in an effort to ameliorate that system.

Show your interest by contacting me or other members of the University Affairs Committee at ext. 68 of the University Centre.

Thank You.

Sharon Beth AXLER

A SHORT COURSE IN BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

SOME OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF MODERN MATHEMATICS WILL BE TAUGHT WITH THE OBJECT OF TESTING NEW TEACHING METHODS • THIS COURSE IS AIMED AT THE GENERAL OR ARTS STUDENT • A TOTAL OF SIX HOURS IS REQUIRED DURING THE WEEK OF JAN. 31st • APPLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE SC OFFICE.

NON-CREDIT SEMINAR COURSE IN COMMUNICATIONS

WORKS by McLuhan, Carpenter,
WILL BE CONSIDERED.

— conducted by A.E. MALLOCH

APPLY AT THE
STUDENTS' COUNCIL OFFICE.

Included among some of the books now available in the University Affairs Committee library are the following:

SOCIOLOGY OF TEACHING.....	Waller
PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND PHILOSOPHY.....	Brauner and Burns
READINGS IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.....	Crow and Crow
TEACHING AND LEARNING.....	Clayton
TEACHING.....	Fleming
TYRANNY OF TESTING.....	Hoffman
TECHNOLOGY AND THE ACADEMICS.....	Ashby
THE BERKELEY STUDENT REVOLT.....	Draper
PROGRAMS, TEACHERS AND MACHINES.....	Degrazia Sohn
CRISIS IN THE HUMANITIES.....	Plumb
CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN LEARNING.....	Braun
THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION.....	Bruner
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTOPIA.....	Hutchins
HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS.....	Wiener
EDUCATING THE INTELLIGENT.....	Hutchinson
AMERICAN EDUCATION TODAY.....	Castle

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW OPEN FOR A SERIES OF SEMINARS ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Six weekly seminars will be held to discuss questions which are pertinent to us as students.

—Is McGill a training school or an educational institute?

—What is the role of the University in society?

—Does the lecture system fulfill all our needs?

Except for several tape recordings, most of the time will be spent in open discussion and an attempt will be made to formulate a philosophy concerning the student role.

The only prerequisite is an interest in the above topics. Students are invited to apply at the SC office or in Room 411 of the University Centre.

THE COURSE SURVEY

"The "official" outlook and policies of any university can never be considered as representing the entire opinion of its three dimensions — administration, faculty, and students. Concerning the running of university courses, what should be taught and how it ought to be communicated were questions traditionally affecting only administration and/or staff. The student was the mere recipient of the results of the decisions taken by these two non-"student" elements in the university.

Today, however, there is a growing awareness on North American campuses that the student should no longer remain a passive recipient. While the return to the medieval university — where the students "owned" their universities, and hired and fired their instructors as they saw fit — remains out of the question, there is a definite trend today towards giving more weight than before to the student's view of the university.

In the area which affects him most directly — the courses which he must take in order to fulfil the requirements for a degree — the student at McGill will now be given the opportunity to express his opinions. During the week of February 7th, questionnaires will be distributed to students in large (25 or more students) 3rd and 4th-year courses in Arts, Science, and Commerce. The results of this survey will be published before Registration ('68-67) and will hopefully (1) aid students in choosing their courses (by giving them the opinions of students who have already taken the course); (2) assist faculty members setting up their courses (by reporting to them how students have reacted to courses and their presentation); and (3) serve any individuals or groups engaged in studying the problems of university education.

PURPOSE

The aim, then, of the course survey is (generally) to express the students' opinions on the courses being

surveyed. More particularly, it hopes to serve as a guide to both professors and students in their respective concerns regarding the courses offered in this university.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT AND ITS LIMITATIONS

This year the ASUS is piloting the initial survey. The experience gained from doing 3rd and 4th year courses in Arts, Science, and Commerce will be applied by the University Affairs Committee to surveying courses in lower years and in other faculties beginning 1966-67.

McGill is one of only 3 Canadian, and about 25 American, universities that has given to student opinion the right and the means to be heard on the subject of courses. It is hoped that the very presence of such a survey on this campus will have a salutary effect on both teaching and learning.

It is important that all three participating "communities" in the university realize that this survey is not intended to be a vehicle for mass grievances, or for irresponsible attacks on professors. Neither does it claim to represent the last word on "good" or "bad" teachers or courses.

Due to both the nature of the project, and the methods involved, it is essential that everyone be aware of the limitations within which the survey is conducted.

First, this is a poll of public opinion. Anyone who has followed the recent (Nov. 8) Canadian election will realize how far from infallible polls can be. A decision to take, or not to take, a particular course solely on the basis of survey results would be a grave mistake on the part of any student.

Second, the questionnaire for this survey will be distributed in February. Hence, the bulk (although not all) of the report on any course will be based on the opinions of students who have not completed the course.

Third, no course is given identically from one year to the next. In varying degrees, professors revise material, change their style or presentation, etc.; professors giving certain courses this year may not be giving them next year, etc. Hence, a report on 1965-66 courses may only faintly resemble the same courses in 1966-67.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The number of courses to be covered will be somewhere between 70 and 85; hence thousands of people are involved in one way or another. You may be able to help in the following ways:

1. If you are taking a course which will be evaluated, take the time and effort to answer your questionnaire honestly and intelligently. (Crank responses will only cause unnecessary work for the student analysts assigned to each course.)

2. If you are interested in analysing the results of questionnaires (preferably in a course you are now taking, or have previously taken) please contact us. Leave your name, address, phone number, and courses you are taking or have taken (3rd & 4th year) in either the University Affairs office (rm. 411 — 288-4231, loc. 66) or the ASUS office (rm. 466 — 288-4231, loc. 57).

3. If you are a 4th-year or graduating student we are asking for submissions (essay reports) appraising the general and honours undergraduate curriculum in your department. Contact Steve Joffe, 681-4913, or Charles Kahn, 849-2889.

4. If you have one or more free hours during the week of February 7th-11th (which you probably have), our Distribution Committee needs your help in handing out and collecting questionnaires. Contact Dave Stollmeyer (486-3091) or leave your name, phone no., and hours you are free at one of the offices.

Moscow...

(Continued from page 6)
generally learn how to fit in with Soviet life. All foreign students receive higher allowances than do Soviet students because they don't have the opportunity of living at home for at least part of the year.

The Patrice Lumumba University is intended for those African students who cannot otherwise finance their education, and are thus completely supported by the Soviet government. There were a number of racial problems at the University a few years ago, climaxing in the mysterious death of Moscow — The University a Ghanaian student. The Vice-Rector explained that the problems "were caused by those who did not want to see friendly relations between the USSR and Africa." He would not elaborate, except to say that the Ghanaian was seen the night of his death with representatives of the American Embassy. Apparently not all problems of acclimatization can be solved by a one-year course.

We later visited the Economics faculty at Moscow and were somewhat crushed to see that their library contained more "Western" publications than does McGill, in addition to Communist bloc publications.

There was an interesting meeting with the President of the Students' Council of the USSR, the central body to which all students' councils belong. He impressed us as a competent, cool individual, pressing us hard for suggestions on improving student relations between our countries, but offering no comments or suggestions in return. He was interested in UGEQ, and was up to date on Quebec student affairs. It was perhaps the only meeting where we felt we had hit a blank wall, and gave much more in the way of information and suggestions than our host was willing to return.

Directory...

(Continued from page 14)

Les Troyennes by Euripides.
Théâtre du Nouveau Monde (Orpheum)
Théâtre: Mère Courage.
Théâtre de la Place Ville Marie: Les
Nouvelles aventures de Farfadette: Sat,
Sun at 2.30 and 3.30.

MUSIC:

Place des Arts: Les Grands Ballets
Canadiens: Jan 21 at 3.30. The Restless
Ones (film), Jan 22 at 8.30.
Ladies' Morning Musical Club: Her-
mann Prey (Baritone), on 26 at 2.30.
Montreal Star Dollar Concert: M.S.O.
with André Watts (Pianist) as soloist,
Jan 25.
Pro Musica Society: Quatuor Paganini,
Jan 23 at 5. Student Series Jan 22 at
2.30.
Sir George Williams University Concert
Series: The Julliard String Quartet:
Jan 28 at 8.40. Students \$1.

FOLK MUSIC:

Channing Hall, 3415 Simpson Ave: Guy
Carawan, Jan 23 at 8.30.
McGill PSSCA: Freedom Singers, Jan
22 at 8.30.
McGill Folk Music Society (Union Bal-
room): Bill Monroe and the Blue Grass
Boys, Jan 27 at 8.
Blue Lantern Café: Jan 20: The Ber-
darmen: Jan 21-22: Guy Carawan.

MUSEUMS:

AMFA: Innovation '66: Jan 7-23. Art
Israel, Jan 11-Feb 7. Museum closed
Mon.
Galerie Agnès Lefort: The New York
Scene, until Jan 28.

Creative politics...

(Continued from page 9)

wards a more creative politics simply by exhorting people to think in terms of left-right rather than unity-discords. But since we are constantly dealing with the national unity question, the left-right polarization is constantly being suppressed; and since it is always being suppressed, regional and ethnic divisions just keep on rolling along.

The task of the Canadian left is to encourage the translation of regional and ethnic conflict into class terms. The CCF-NDP represents a very partial and therefore unsatisfactory union of a number of regionally segregated protests on the basis of their common class character. Without the unifying force of a leftist ideology, Ontario, B.C., and Manitoba workers, Saskatchewan farmers, and urban intellectuals could never have been united in the same party. Without the perception of the community of the disadvantaged which is provided by socialist ideology, each of these groups would have expressed itself by itself; and each segmented protest would eventually have played itself out, Trudeau-style, and sunk into the Liberal party. A party of the left will become vitally important in Canadian politics if the regionally and ethnically segregated victims of our society can be united by a set of common ideals and symbols based on class. When the ideals and symbols are regional or ethnic, protest can either be isolated in one province until it loses

its steam (Alberta Social Credit) or absorbed into the Liberal establishment in order to "preserve national unity" (the Progressives of the twenties, Marchand-Pelletier-Trudeau). When the ideals and symbols are those of class, previously segregated protests can be welded into one left wing party which will challenge rather than be absorbed by the establishment.

The prognosis for the left is favourable because the process of urbanization, which continues no matter what politicians do, is laying the foundations for class politics. Urbanization, by creating similar social conditions in every region, nationalizes politics. Conflict among classes which are equally distributed among all regions replaces conflict among regions with differing class structures. But it must be recognized that urbanization may be laying the foundations for two arenas of class politics — an English arena and a French arena — rather than for one Canadian arena.

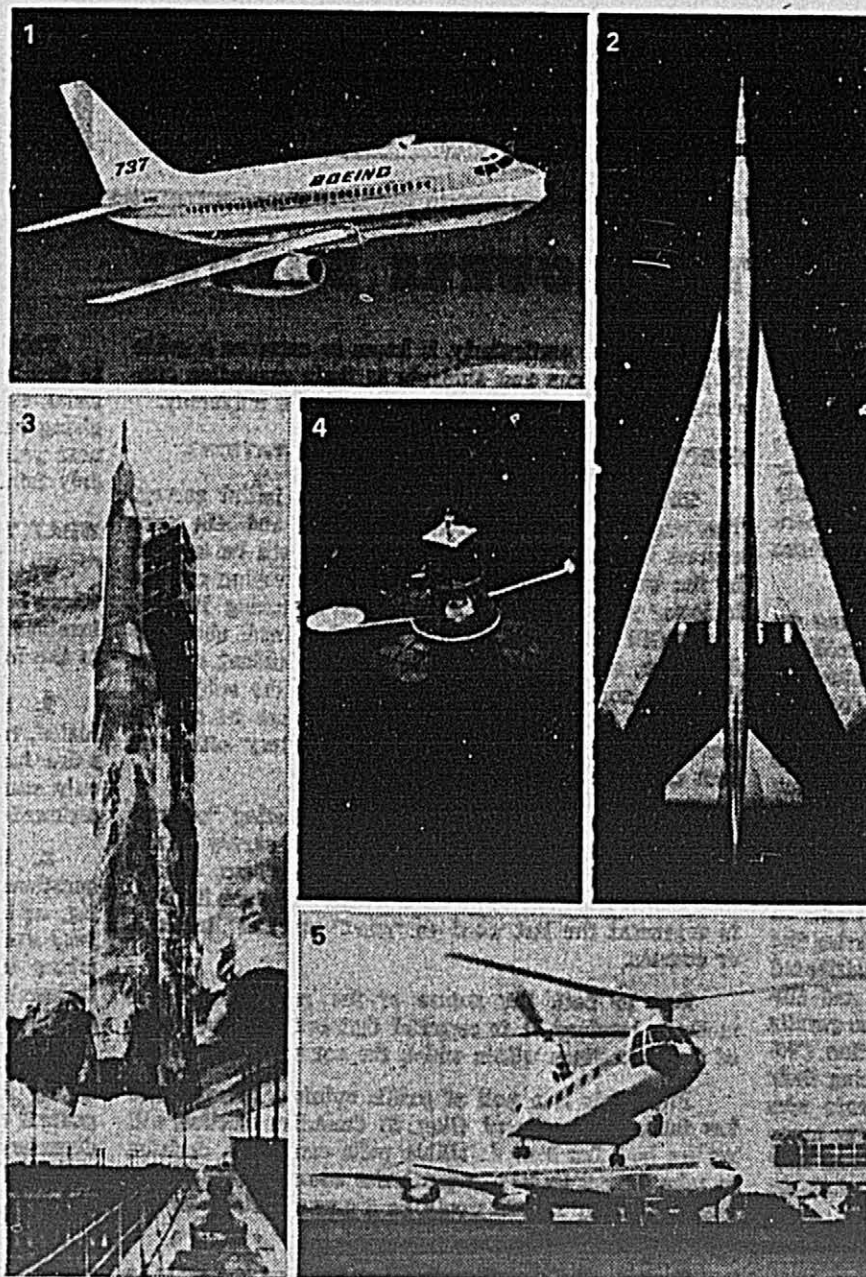
Unifying class issues may arise spontaneously out of the changing nature of "society," but English and French Canada are two distinct societies. The differences between them are and will probably continue to be far greater than the differences between the most disparate regions of the United States. Even the complete urbanization of both Canadian cultures may not produce the basis for a common political life. English Canada and French Canada separately have the prerequisites for class politics and national unity.

(Continued on page 13)

Engineers and Scientists:

Let's talk about a career at Boeing... 50-year leader in aerospace technology

Campus Interviews Thursday and Friday, January 27 and 28



The most effective way to evaluate a company in terms of its potential for dynamic career growth is to examine its past record, its current status, and its prospects and planning for the future, together with the professional climate it offers for the development of your individual capabilities.

Boeing, which in 1966 completes 50 years of unmatched aircraft innovation and production, offers you career opportunities as diverse as its extensive and varied backlog. Whether your interests lie in the field of commercial jet airliners of the future or in space-flight technology, you can find at Boeing an opening which combines professional challenge and long-range stability.

The men of Boeing are today pioneering evolutionary advances in both civilian and military aircraft, as well as in space programs of such historic importance as America's first moon landing. Missiles, space vehicles, gas turbine engines, transport helicopters, marine vehicles and basic research are other areas of Boeing activity.

There's a spot where your talents can mature and grow at Boeing, in research, design, test, manufacturing or administration. The company's position as world leader in jet transportation provides a measure of the calibre of people with whom you would work. In addition, Boeing people work in small groups, where initiative and ability get maximum exposure. Boeing encourages participation in the company-paid Graduate Study Program at leading colleges and universities near company installations.

We're looking forward to meeting engineering, mathematics and science seniors and graduate students during our visit to your campus. Make an appointment now at your placement office. Boeing is an equal opportunity employer.

(1) Boeing's new short-range 737 jetliner. (2) Variable-sweep wing design for the nation's first supersonic commercial jet transport. (3) NASA's Saturn V launch vehicle will power orbital and deep-space flights. (4) Model of Lunar Orbiter Boeing is building for NASA. (5) Boeing-Vertol 107 transport helicopter shown with Boeing 707 jetliner.

BOEING

Divisions: Commercial Airplane • Military Airplane • Missile • Space • Turbine • Vertol • Also, Boeing Scientific Research Laboratories

what's wrong with

journal- ism?

The daily press, in this culture, or virtually any of the cultures we draw from, is a veritable treasure trove of material for anyone who pretends to the role of critic... From the women's pages to the sports pages, from the editorials to the comics, the daily press in this country and in the countries whose press we emulate, presents every day a truly inexhaustible supply of wrong facts, useless information, fatuous comment, misleading rumors, typographical errors, demeaning advice, unfunny jokes and columns about people's Christmas trees falling... And the answer to the question that I was asked to address myself to here — is the press doing what it should do? — is quite patently: no.

Why it isn't doing that job is quite another matter. Whose fault is it? Who do we blame? And how, if it is possible, ought we to go about improving it.

(Mr. Gzowski outlined the extent to which he considers readers and publishers to be responsible for what's wrong with Canadian journalism. Then he concluded that "there's very little wrong with Canadian journalism that a whole generation of good journalists couldn't cure.")

Let me be specific about that. The most common target — and rightly so — for anyone from SYPA to the CMA who wants to do a critical analysis of Canadian reporting is the

press gallery in Ottawa. The press gallery is a perfect example of what George Grant had to say in Lament for a Nation (and I never thought I'd be up here quoting George Grant to justify my own position): "The news," Grant wrote, "now functions to legitimize power, not to convey information." If anyone were to ask me who the best reporter in Ottawa is, I think I'd say Peter C. Newman. Newman knows what's going on, and, in spite of his predilection for ponderous phrases like "The Diefenbaker Years," which seem to hypnotize him, he puts quite a lot of it into the paper. He probes, he analyzes, he reports. But does he? I can't recall a visit to Ottawa when I have called on him when he hasn't been able to tell me in conversation at least five facts that interest me about thirty times as much as what I've seen him write in the paper — and please remember I am talking about the man I consider the best reporter in Ottawa. It's like that passage in William Weintraub's novel about newspapers in Montreal, called, fortunately for this reference, Don't Rock The Boat, in which Weintraub points out that Montreal newspapermen, in spite of the dullness of the papers for which they worked, were prized as the best conversationalists in Montreal. They knew everything; it was just that they didn't put it in the papers.

Or let me take Blair Fraser. He is able to take the most complex story and, sitting at a teletype machine if that's necessary (and in his career it has been) and send out the most straightforward explanation one could imagine.

Yet both Newman and Fraser — and again just let me repeat how much I admire those two men — are in someone's pocket in Ottawa. Newman speaks for Maurice Sauve: Sauve explains things to him and Newman, after thinking through the explanation for himself, explains it to his readers. (By Sauve, of course, I mean only to represent a type.) And Fraser speaks for Mike Pearson. And yet there are things that they know that I don't know. What does Sauve really think of Pearson? Newman doesn't tell me — at least not in the paper. What does Pearson think of Sauve? Fraser doesn't tell me. And worse, Newman doesn't tell me what Fraser thinks of Sauve. And the reason why is not hard to discern. Because by writing down what they really know, what they really think, both these fine journalists would close doors on themselves forever. The public hasn't made that decision, and neither have their publishers; they have made it themselves. They have both become such intimates of the establishment that they have built for themselves a barrier between what they know and what they can print. And they are therefore, in George Grant's phrase, "legitimizing power" rather than "conveying information." By being privy to the secrets of the powerful, they themselves become part of that circle of the mighty — they exclude the public from what they and their fellows are really doing and saying. If this situation obtained only in Ottawa it would be serious enough. But it doesn't. Even on such a lowly plane as sports, it is the establishment that is making the decisions about what will be printed and what won't. I think you can question a few of the values that, to my mind at least, have prevailed far too long in Canadian journalism.

I think the pressure has to come from the outside. And, from my own experience, I think there's a great space between the limits of what the journalists of today are exerting and the limits of what either that dumb public of those villainous publishers will allow. If there isn't, I think the limits of both can be tested.

Creative politics...

(Continued from page 12)

Together they may not. What this means is that our persisting efforts to preserve a high degree of political integration of the two societies may prevent the development of class politics in both — by perpetuating a unity-discord problem which will never be susceptible to a final solution.

I have suggested before, and I now suggest again, that the price of a normal existence (class politics and national unity) for each nation may be a lesser degree of political integration of the two nations, i.e., a very special status for Quebec within confederation. To put the matter in very simple terms, if we can attain an approximately final solution of the French-English problem through a special status for Quebec, the political energies of each nation will be diverted from the problem of the inter-national relationship to the social and economic problems which exist within each nation.

The problem is of course more complicated than that, because English Canada is strictly speaking not a nation but a potential nation. We do not know whether Canada can be a nation in any sense other than the narrowly political. We do know that French Canada is a nation, and that English Canada can be a nation if it overcomes its own internal regional and ethnic fragmentation. As things stand now, however, the necessity of accommodating French particularism within Canada produces as an extremely dangerous by-product the artificial stimulation of regional and ethnic particularisms within English Canada. A loosening of the French-English tie may be the prerequisite for a strengthening of the intra-English ties.

CALGARY ROUND-UP

Calgarions are optimists. It is thirty below but when you mention it, they say, "Yeah, but just wait till the chinook hits town." It didn't.

In a way, they're proud of the weather, because it's better cold weather than anywhere else. You ask the cab-driver how come they don't put salt on the streets. He turns scornfully and looks at you. "Because the salt freezes, see?"

A believing town. The creed of your choice. Biggest bookstore on the main drag is the Bible bookstore with a natty little line in wall plaques. Of an improving nature. Sample: "Christ is the head of this house. The Unseen Guest at every meal... The Silent Listener to every conversation."

Kinda scary.

And calendars. With verse yet:

"Times may change and things go wrong,
Troubles sting like wintry gales;
Midst it all, our hearts can sing,
Jesus never fails."

Tossed about on Life's rough sea,
Trustingly we hoist our sails
By His help we'll make the port,
Jesus never fails."

Yare, yare, me hearties. A poetic people.

The one-party system works just as well as in Quebec. Premier Manning has his own 15-minute, peak time television show — and a "Bible Hour" on sound in which he puts down sinners. His favourite epithet — "intellectual perverts", which may be an over-reaction to a monthly called Commonsense, reportedly a fine hatchet job on Alberta politicking. You can get it from Colin Williamson who teaches philosophy at University of Alberta's Edmonton campus.

The legislature gets together for a leisurely three weeks or so when the weather's good but confines itself mostly to Orders-in-Council — which, after all, is one way to run the show.

The Premier announced 30 Queen's Counsel appointments December 31, all of them over 40 years old. He is also Attorney-General. The age ruling is arbitrary. Said Manning: "The younger men will have their day."

It's the kind of thing you don't want to rush.

Bible Bill Aberhart was the first to put the Socreds on the gravy train in Alberta — and when he quit, he reportedly had stashed away a cool 5 million in a New York bank. The Socreds, together with God and funny money, have now been in the cabird seat for 30 years. There are 63 seats, 60 for the home team. 20 of the Socreds sometimes sit in the Opposition benches and fire tough ones at the Old Man.

It's really weird.

Douglas Harkness, the rocketeer, holds down Calgary North. Ray Ballard, another Tory, beat Liberal Harry Hays in Calgary South — because the Liberals were "for" Medicare.

There are two papers, The Calgary Herald and The Calgary Albertan. Far to the Right, they nevertheless supported the Liberals two tries ago because Diefenbaker was against rockets... These days The Herald calls the Liberals the "Liberal Socialists".

The normal political process is dead in Alberta. Except for the teachers.

To the liquor store where it says:

"INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES: Persons
[prohibited from purchasing liquor:]

Minors
Indians
Interdicts
Intoxicated persons

... The only Indians, whether in military uniform or otherwise, who may be served are those who can produce certificates of enfranchisement issued by the Canadian Government. Membership card in the Metis Association are not acceptable."

I tell you — if you happen to be a stoned, interdicted, under 21 Indian who's left his pass law chit in the old blue jeans back in the concentration camp, well son, it c'n git mighty cold out there... and don't gimme that Metis bit either.

(Continued on page 14)

At the TNM: Mère Courage

Depicting the Thirty Years War from an angle history books fail to reveal, Bertholdt Brecht's *Mother Courage*, superbly interpreted by the TNM, is a scathing denunciation of the horrors of warfare.

Written in 1939 while Brecht was in self-exile from Nazi Germany, this classic of the contemporary theatre describes the agonizing despair which is the fate of ideologically-uninvolved masses when ruling powers embark on the absurdity of war.

The tale of Mother Courage and her children is the episodic narrative of a woman of the people who makes her livelihood by selling goods to the soldiers involved in the thirty-year-long religious strife which ravaged the face of half of Europe.

Following the troops with her canteen wagon from Sweden to Bavaria, Mother Courage's commerce is based on war — a fact which she willingly admits — and she dreads the thought of peace, for it means the ruin of her business, herself and her children.

Refusing at first to sacrifice her male children or any other possession to the object of her livelihood this experienced sharp-tongued woman watches the all-consuming beast of war destroy everything she has.

However Mother Courage, exchanging operational effectiveness for theoretical philosophy never seems to realize that the war is the cause of all her strife. War is her business and she knows only one law, the law of survival. Without her wagon — the symbol of her commerce — she is nothing, and ultimately her business is more important to her than the three children which she gradually loses.

Brecht's purpose, however, is that the audience deduce the matter of the play. As he writes, himself, "The spectators of a play wait vainly for its victims to draw a moral from what has happened to them. While the masses are the 'object' of politics, they will not be able to consider the events they suffer as experience, only as fate. The role of the playwright is not to enlighten Mother Courage, but the audience."

Thus the spectator who is theoretically in a state of reasonable objectivity during a Brechtian play, comes to the conclusion that Mother Courage is not guilty in putting business interests before personal affections. Rather she is the victim of a malicious fate.

Mother Courage's resignation, her willingness to deal with either Catholic or Protestant sides however, is not the ideal.

It is her daughter who is the heroine of this tragic folk opera. Unable to speak due to a blow she received from a soldier during her youth, scarred on her forehead during what was probably an attempted rape, Catherine, who has nothing, is capable of giving everything.

As a near-by village is about to be attacked, Catherine beats a warning signal in the face of enemy guns, only to reach her inevitable, but heroic end. Brecht's agonizing tragedy is not without a hint of optimism.

Directing this difficult piece of theatre which combines vaudeville, cinematic, and beggar opera techniques, John Hirsch has created a production which

(Continued on page 17)

Entertainment Directory

FILMS:

Alouette: The Agony and The Ecstasy: Nightly at 8, mats at 2.
Avenue: Slender Thread: 1.25, 3.15, 5.20, 7.20, 9.25.
Capitol: The Second Best Secret Agent: 10.05, 12.20, 2.40, 5, 7.20, 9.45.
Cinema Festival: Oni Baba: 7.30, 9.30.
Ciné Week-End: Kwaidan: Sat., Sun. at 8.
Cinema Vandôme: Pas Question Le Samedi: Sun.-Fri. at 12.15, 2.45, 5, 7.15, 9.30, Sat. at 12.15, 2.45, 5, 7.15, 10.
Le Dauphin: Les Amants: Nightly at 7.30, 9.30, Sat., Sun. at 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30.
Elysée (Salle Resnais): La Passagère: Mon-Fri. at 9.30, Sat. at 5.30, 10, Sun. at 1.30, 5.30, 9.30 (Salle Eisenstein): Le Bonheur: Mon-Fri. at 7.30, 9.30, Sat. at 5.30, 7.30, 10, Sun. at 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30. (Salle Resnais — Children's Film): La Pantomime Dorée: Sat. at 1.30, 3.30.
Dorval (Salle Dorée): Opération C.I.A.: Nightly at 9.40, mats St. Wed. at 2.55.
Racing Fever: Nightly at 8.10, mats Sat., Wed. at 1, Sun. continuous from 1.15.
Kent: The Loved One: 1.05, 3.35, 6.05, 8.35.
Loew's: Where Spies Are: 10.25, 12.35, 2.50, 5, 7.15, 9.30.
Monkland: Ipcress File: 2.20, 5.30, 9.35, Shenandoah: 12.30, 4.05, 7.45.
Palace: Thunderball: 10.30, 1.05, 3.45, 6.25, 9.05.
Le Parisien: Le Corniaud: 10.10, 12.25, 2.35, 4.50, 7.05, 9.25.
Cinema PVM: Juliet of the Spirits: 12.45, 3.35, 6.20, 9.05.

Little Cinema PVM: Zorba The Greek: 12.35, 3.15, 5.55, 8.35.
Seville: The Sound of Music: Nightly at 8.15, mats Wed, Sat, Sun at 2.15.
Strand: Brainstorm: The Woman That Wouldn't Die: 11.35, 2.55, 6.15, 9.25.
Westmount: Darling: 12.30, 2.45, 5, 7.15, 9.30.
York: Lord Jim: 12.40, 5.05, 9.40. The Collectors: 3, 7.35.

FILM SOCIETIES:

McGill Film Society: International Series: Jan 21-22: A Hard Day's Night and Freedom, at 6.30 and 9.
La Cinéma-thèque Canadienne: Jan 24, Mabuse, Le Joueur at 6.30; An American Tragedy at 9. Jan 25, Mabuse, Le Démon du Crime at 6.30; Shanghai Express at 9. Jan 26, Le Dernier des Hommes at 6.30; The Scarlet Empress at 9. Jan 26, Soirée "Raymond Garceau" at 6.30; Les Bonnes Femmes at 9.

THEATRES:

La Comédie Canadienne: Les Temples de Félix Leclerc: Jan 12-30, Evenings at 8.30, Sun at 7.30.
L'Eglogue: L'Oncle Vania: Jan 4-23, Evenings at 8.30, Sun at 7.30.
La Poudrière: Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf (French Adaptation): Evenings at 8.30 except Sun and Mon.
National Theatre School (at the Monument National): Les Plus Heureux des Trois: Jan 20-22 at 8.30. Admission free.
Rideau Vert: L'Etourdi by Molière.
Les Saltimbanques: Jan 7-March 26: (Continued from page 12)

A week of French Cinema

The McGill Film Society is offering a rare opportunity to view the movies that have made France the most exciting producer of films since the screen learned to talk. Sound, at first, almost destroyed it. The cost of retooling and the new demands on both technical and creative talent left most national industries flat on their faces.

The Hollywood musicals and gangster films proved that mass production techniques could undermine competition. Out of this hopeless situation arose two exceptional and radically different personalities — René Clair and Jean Vigo. In their own highly individualistic fashions, both broke the monopoly of monotony. René Clair was able to produce light, sparkling films through impressive and imaginative new uses of sound; Vigo brought feeling back into the cinema through an exceptional devotion to truth and the potentialities of the medium. The work of both directors are featured on Monday night.

The story of the French cinema is one of directors, directors such as Renoir and Feyder who were to carry it through to the war. It is no wonder that it was the French critics who were later to emphasize the role of the director as the artist and creator of films. As Hollywood forged ahead because of its efficient factory methods, French films succeeded and continue to succeed because of their individualistic directors. Unlike anywhere else in the world, film in France was always taken seriously even by the elite. While, in America, Grif-

fith considered it a disgrace to be involved in moving pictures, film versions of classical French plays were being circulated to bring culture to the provinces. The leaders of France's intellectual, artistic and even social cliques always considered film making and film viewing a very serious business. Thus, those of the art world such as Cocteau and Jean Renoir were drawn into this new medium; thus René Clair was recently elected to the august French Academy.

This emphasis on the individual and the artist as opposed to the machine has continued even into the age of television. Hollywood was to meet the new challenges with bigger, more flashy models of the same old product. In France, motion pictures were to become, more than ever before a vehicle for individual expression. This is what is behind the new wave and the best examples of its products are to be found in the last three films of the series.

The continuity to be seen will not be that of style or technique; but that of a series of individuals working under the greatest freedom that has ever been allowed the film maker.

THE FOLK SCENE

Within the next week, three folk acts of note will be in town. On Sunday, January 23, Guy Carawan will be performing at Channing Hall, 3415 Simpson Ave., in a benefit concert to raise funds for AIM, a local Civil Rights group. Carawan has worked at community organizing in the heart of Dixie, and is considered the Pete Seeger of the South. The concert will begin at 8:30 pm.

In another benefit concert for a Civil Rights organization, the Freedom Singers will be performing at McGill for the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), in the PSCA on Saturday, January 22, at 8:30 pm. This is a once-a-year chance to hear fine music, and contribute at the same time to a worthy cause.

The third act is the legendary Bill Monroe. Monroe is the originator of the brand of folk music called bluegrass, and is considered by many to be the finest mandolinist in the field today. Bill Monroe is a musician's musician. His respect for, and profound belief in, his own music is, according to Mike Seeger, like the attitude the concert artist has for his work. Bill and the Blue Grass Boys will be playing in the Union Ballroom at 8 pm, on Thursday, January 27.

STUDENT MOVEMENT...

(Continued from page 15)

Those were the days when CUS was busy recognizing the Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec as a national union of students; when 44 student councils were boldly declaring themselves in favor of free education; and when the Student Union for Peace Action was about to engage in dozens of Berkeley-style actions to challenge university administrations.

It was the era of Sharon Sholtzberg's struggle to lead McGill into UGEQ; it was a time when the University of Toronto still had the illusion that it was in the centre of student action in Canada.

And then there was the CUS duel with 18th century buccaneer economist Dean Bladen and all the heady preparations for national student day.

Those were the days when CUS really planned to send a student journalist to Vietnam; when everybody in the country was carping at the unborn Company of Young Canadians — with the company loving every minute of it.

And, of course, UGEQ was building student syndicalism.

It was a time when editors were toppling; when the centennial commission was quaking before the youth community; and when Kahn-Tineta Horn was damning campus Indian weeks.

Then there was the Young World Mobilization Appeal that flashed onto the scene one day claiming to represent three

million Canadian Youth only to disappear the next — and the Canadian Assembly of Youth Organizations that insisted it represented no one at all.

But somewhere along the line all the frantic, hopeful efforts began to falter.

The SUPA office in Toronto became too important to talk to local SUPA members and the U of T campus group, like many others, began to fade.

CUS, disheartened with the turnout for national student day, fell back on parliamentary lobbies and turned its efforts to sending hockey teams to Europe.

And of course UGEQ was still building syndicalism. But somehow the only point they really made was that Labrador should be annexed to Quebec (UGEQ's press releases have a large map of Quebec, including Labrador, printed on them.)

On the international level CUS is still quietly investigating the International Student Conference (to find out whether it really is American controlled) and meanwhile apparently feels Vietnam is too distant and unhealthy a place to send a Canadian student.

And then the student administrators sitting in Banff at Christmas appeared weary of action and seemed to want a period to consolidate whatever they thought they had, until sometime long in the future.

And so as the school year turns toward exam time, it has become apparent that the torch did not fall to a new generation this year; and that student action takes more than feckless dreams to make itself felt.

Calgary Roundup...

(Continued from page 13)

New CUP President and local boy Don Sellar edits The Gateway, U of A campus newspaper at Edmonton. Son of Judge W.H. Sellar, who is big on the local Tory scene, Don works on The Herald during the summer. Included among the goodwill messages in The Gateway's Christmas issue was one to Laval's AGEL head, Pierre Sarraut for "not allowing Alberta students the chance to bring their culture east." Off-ed page featured the Gospel according to St. Luke...

Local radio has a monopoly on country music. And the ballads often show a shrewd grasp of the spirit of the West. For example:

"Queen of the Oilpatch, that's what the roughnecks say,
Her love belongs to all of them, in a friendly sort of way.
That's where you'll always find her
Beside some ol' rig
Queen of the Oilpatch,
With a love just as big."

That one's called "Queen of the Oilpatch".

PDM

The man who wrote a dirty dictionary

by ESPRIT SALE

The Penguin English Dictionary; Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 800 pp.; \$2.95.

An irate English critic declared the new Penguin dictionary did not define "cu..." correctly. After a long discussion with the editor, Professor G.N. Garmonsway, (currently visiting professor of English at U. of T.), I am convinced that Prof. Garmonsway does know what "cu..." means and that he defined it correctly in his dictionary (Look it up yourself.)

"The four-letter words are a trouble though", Prof. Garmonsway said, "after having defined 'f...' for example, I was too shy to include the adjective 'f...ing.' The avid dictionary reader may, however, disagree with Mr. Garmonsway's self-criticism for there are very few 'four-letter words' or vulgar nuances that have escaped his eye.

To even a casual reader, the new dictionary must seem like something of a revolution. The front cover design is decidedly phallic, the price is atrocious, and the advertising blurbs on the back cover are just a little too streamlined for the normal dictionary fare.

It was written, according to Prof. Garmonsway, "for the man who

wants the quick way of finding words." This explains the new, simplified pronunciation guide (jade-jayd), the absence of a barrage of punctuation marks accompanying each entry, and the separation of related "head-words". For example, "comprehensible" is no longer found under the headword "comprehension." Professor Garmonsway prepared the dictionary "to capture and record Modern English" and modern English, like it or not, is American.

So the selling techniques, the sleek appearance, and the ease of usage reflect both the author's intent, and a large portion of the new vocabulary.

"High rise", "hula hoop", "break-down", and "Brains trust" give some idea of the range of the work. For future editions, Mr. Garmonsway has already garnered "perking", "teach-in", "camp" and "splash-down". ("Blast-off" is included in the first edition.)

Professor Garmonsway likes the American way of making words. Instead of using Latin derivatives, they will use two simple monosyllables, and the result is much more powerful. Example: "breakdown" instead of "analysis".

Modern words present their problems however as the manufacturers of "cellophane" and "Kleenex" will attest. What are the legal implications of a trademark becoming irrevocably incorporated within the language?

Better still, what do you do with "hoover" used as a verb?

And the Englishman as editor occasionally finds himself out of his depth in dealing with an American language. His definition of drugstore, for example, reads, "store which sells soft drinks, cosmetics, magazines, etc." "It's a case of not seeing the woods for the trees," admits Prof. Garmonsway wryly.

The dictionary was seven years in production, and the definitions are mainly from Professor Garmonsway himself. "You start with the easy little letters, like X, Y, and Z", he says, "and then you have the courage to attack C and B."

"The fatal thing is to see what someone else has done," said Prof. Garmonsway, "and if that means that he as editor had to analyze every word in his dictionary, then my hat goes off!!!"

(Reprinted from the Varsity)

THE DECLINE OF THE STUDENT MOVEMENT

by JIM LAXER

Sometime last fall, during the balmy aftermath of the Canadian Union of Students' Lennoxville congress, members of the country's student elite were saying that a "Canadian student movement" had been born.

And the same people that change hats for all the student conferences were harking back to CUS President Patrick Kenniff's new-frontier style remarks when he said "There exists in Canada today what might be called a Canadian student movement, with common aims that are powerful enough to transcend language, regional and structural differences."

(Continued on page 14)

JAZZ

In the recent jazz issue of the "International Musician", a reviewer discussing jazz in Canada complained about the dearth of groups coming out of Canadian universities. In surveying the college jazz scene he showed himself to be ignorant of anything happening at McGill, and of the activities of the "Longworth-Hartwell" quartet in particular. This group, presented by the MUS in a noon-hour concert just before the Christmas recess, demonstrated that there are in fact talented and committed people in these parts who are devoted to the language of jazz, intrigued by the skills it demands, and versed in many of the subtle and complex ideas which characterize the varied expanse of recent jazz.

The name of this group refers to Brian Longworth (tenor) and Hugh Hartwell (piano). Sandy Tilley (bass) and Jeremy Taylor (drums) round out the full complement of four. The programme chosen was well balanced and representative of many of modern jazz's most characteristic trends. "Blue Monk", a relaxed blues, proved a good opener but it was only in Sonny Rollins' "Oleo" that I felt things really began to click. Here, the excellent ensemble work during the head and the unflinching maintenance of that necessarily vicious tempo were truly admirable. In Coltrane's "The Wise One", we were treated to a magnificent solo by Longworth after which a "Latin" variation seemed somewhat anticlimactic. "Just Friends" was the next number, and it was here that the quartet exhibited a considerable rhythmic sophistication. In "Funny Valentine" the theme was alluded to only in fragments and the melodic treatment by both soloists was personal and highly satisfying. A Longworth semi-original, "Gloria's Two-Step", topped off the event in humorous fashion.

On the whole, the group has become more thoroughly professional since their last McGill concert. I find Longworth's playing to have made the greatest strides. He is a full-blown lyricist, with a remarkable breadth of melodic conception, and possesses great tonal refinement. He is a purist in approach and one almost wishes for a little more angularity of line and, though his ear serves him well, for more development along the line of harmonic complexity. Hartwell is quite his opposite, possessing a keen sense for unexpected tension building elements. He has an excellent ear and, on the whole, a first-rate musical mind, but lacks a certain communication with his instrument, which incidentally is something jazz pianists rarely attain. And though he never does anything uninteresting one does not always have the feeling that the musical thought is as deeply rooted or quite as spontaneous as Longworth's. One feels that were he to explore himself more thoroughly he would, given his abundant talents, learn to speak a musical language of greater importance. Sandy Tilley and Jeremy Taylor are accompanists of professional calibre, but I must confess that I found their solo work outranked by that of their colleagues. This, however, may be due to the fact that I succumb less readily to the charms of their respective instruments, in a solo capacity at least.

This quartet need make no apologies. By any standard, they are well on their way to becoming a first-rate jazz ensemble. We expect much of them and will follow their activities with the greatest possible interest.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN

The taste of money

Have you ever wondered what was behind the empty but oh so beautiful faces that appear on the cover of Vogue? Go see "Darling". The answer, you will soon discover, is nothing.

The message behind this clever, if hardly subtle, film seems to be that of Huxley's parable — "You can put a monkey in a room and surround him with bananas and a Lady monkey and he'll be happy, but put a human being in the Garden of Eden and he'll mess things up for himself". Here is the sad story of a girl made miserable by her beauty. Her beauty leads her to the ugly

best that our society has to offer — money, tradition and even learning and wisdom — BBC style. She has it all, or at least a choice of any one, and therefore she is miserable. During a savage orgy in which two goldfish are slaughtered, she giggling concludes that this whole mess is really all the bomb's fault. The bomb — like her misery — is perhaps the outcome of having nothing better to do.

Through her beauty she is given entrance to assorted brands of jet sets. Through the magic of cinema, the viewer is also let into this world of high learning and big money. Like the character, we all feel very

in, then become very sophisticated and find it all very boring. The trouble is that it really is all very boring — I mean the movie — (I don't know anything about jet sets). In the same way that Mondo Cane, instead of portraying disgusting things, is disgusting itself, this film becomes a part of the sensational material it is presumably attempting to satirize.

The film says that these upper class orgies or the fashionable world of trashy art are terrible things and yet, at the same time, it uses these assorted and sordid situations to hold audience interest. Sure it's fun to watch the shenanigans of an advertising meeting, or to be brought into bed with a Vogue model — but after a while — well, daaaling, it becomes just so, so tiresome.

This film seems to be trying to incorporate as much of what is currently fashionable in the French and Italian cinemas as can be crammed into the viewfinder. The theme of boredom in affluence is as Italian as the Lira. The approach is remarkably in the French vague. We have here the long zooms, location shooting, stop framing and general messing around with the medium that is well known to those familiar with the works of Truffaut and Godard. It is not entirely true to say that the New Wave has become old hat on crossing the channel, but the various elements that went into his film make it an odd, not always effective, hybrid. One thing which we can thank the French for rediscovering is the use of snappy traditions which have leaked over even into the current Holly-

wood product, and are cleverly used in this picture. If you get bored with the action, wait for the transition to the next scene — it's sure to be exciting. In some cases the sound of the next sequence has leapt ahead to other things and often is used to add a subtle and sometimes not so subtle twist to the picture remaining on the screen. Incidents, which have provided the entire subject matter for the long, dreary films of yesteryear are compressed into three or four cleverly dissolving shots. Something more than flashy technique, however, is required to make this film worth seeing.

The change to watch Julie Christie for ninety minutes might be, for some, just that something.

R.B.

RENT A TAPE RECORDER

for Long or Short Periods
681-4165 277-8329



THE
MACDONALD
LASSIE

COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS

The Computation Centre, National Research Council, requires the services of computer programmers who hold a pass level degree in mathematics or mathematics and physics from a recognized university. Salary will depend on qualifications and relevant experience. Programming experience is desirable but not essential. 1965 pass graduates who possess a strong background in mathematics but who have no programming experience may expect an initial salary of approximately \$5,500 per annum. Applicants should write to the Employment Officer, National Research Council, Ottawa and give an outline of their education and experience. Please quote competition no. ER-349.

McGill Psychology Club

PRESENTS A MOVIE SHOWING
PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF HYPNOSIS

HYPNOSIS AS A SOLE ANAESTHETIC FOR CAESARIAN SECTION

1 pm, Friday, January 21, E-204

WELCOME BACK T.G.I.F.

3 Bands: The Strangers • The Jet-Set • The Black & Blues
4 Go-Go Dancers



LOOK INTO YOUR FUTURE AT RIO ALGOM

EXPLORATION is vital to Rio Algom's progress and expansion. The Company maintains a strong exploration programme which takes crews throughout North America in search of new development opportunities.

MINING — Rio Algom's mining interests are both extensive and diversified: uranium mines and mills in the Elliot Lake district; gold in the Timmins area; copper in north-central Ontario, in northern Saskatchewan and north-western Quebec. Still other properties are under investigation for possible exploitation.

STEELMAKING — Atlas Steels Division is one of the world's major producers of stainless, tool and alloy metals. Its expanding operations include an integrated steel mill at Welland, a continuous-casting, stainless steel mill 40 miles from Montreal, extensive metallurgical laboratories, and marketing offices and service centres throughout Canada and the world.

Rio Algom

A member of the worldwide Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Group

RIO ALGOM MINES LIMITED WILL HAVE AN INTERVIEWING TEAM ON CAMPUS Jan. 26, 1966 to interview and discuss employment possibilities within the organization with prospective graduates in the following faculties and disciplines, Elect. Eng., Mech. Eng., Met. Eng., Mining Eng., Commerce (Accounting), Science (gen'l). Further information as to interview timetables and company literature may be obtained from your Placement Office.

McGILL FILM SOCIETY

FESTIVAL OF FRENCH FILMS

January 24 - 29

Jan. 24: EARLY SOUND CLASSICS

6:30 pm Vigo — *A propos De Nice, L'Atalante*
9:00 pm Clair — *A Nous la Liberté*

Jan. 25: MASTERS OF THE 30th

6:30 pm Feyder — *La Kermesse Héroïque*
9:00 pm Renoir — *Partie de Campagne • Les Bas-Fonds*

Jan. 26: THE WAR AND THE CINEMA

6:30 pm Marker — *La Jetée*
Delannoy-Cocteau — *L'Eternelle Retour*
9:00 pm Clément — *La Bataille du Rail*

Jan. 27: DOCUMENTARY

6:30 pm Rossif — *Mourir à Madrid*
Franju — *Sang des Bêtes*
9:00 pm Reinhenbach — *L'Amérique Insolite*

Jan. 28: NOUVELLE VAGUE I

6:30 pm Demy — *Lola*
9:00 pm Truffaut — *La Peau Douce • Les Mistons*

Jan. 29: NOUVELLE VAGUE II

3:00 pm Franju — *Judex*
6:30 pm Godard — *Breathless*
9:00 pm Resnais — *Nuit et Brouillard*
L'Année dernière à Marienbad

ALL FEATURES SUBTITLED (Except *Mourir à Madrid*)

FILMS TO BE SHOWN IN LEACOCK Room 132

SERIES TICKET — \$2.00

Now on sale at University Centre Box Office

- A Group of Important Unsubtitled Films Will Be Shown Monday to Friday at 3 pm in Rooms 123 & 124, University Centre
- An Exhibit on the History of French Cinema will be Presented in the Redpath Library during Festival Week

FILM COURSE

A FREE SERIES OF 8 LECTURES ON THE WORK OF
SELECTED DIRECTORS WILL BE GIVEN

Monday Nights, January 31 — March 21
7:30 pm, Rooms 123, 124, University Centre

THESE WILL INCLUDE:

Ray And the Oriental Film
Bresson
Dreyer
Kawalerowicz and the Polish Cinema
Keaton and the Silent Comics
Fellini

OTHER PROGRAMMES LUNCHTIME FILMS

University Centre Ballroom Theatre — Admission Free

Jan. 31-Feb. 4 ARCHITECTURAL FILMS

Featuring Lewis Mumford's "City"

Feb. 21-25 POLITICAL FILMS

Including Mr. Pearson and
U.S. Campaign Films

March 21-25 THE BEST OF THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD

February

Montreal Premiere of
Winter Kept Us Warm
— U of T Student Film

New union centre mixed blessing

by AARON SARNA
Newsfeatures Editor

The new university centre has been open and operating now for almost six months, and student officials say their supervision of the structure has proved to be a mixed blessing.

Presently under joint management by a student-faculty committee, the student union will be entirely administered by the Students' Council by the year's end. After several decades of planning and negotiation, the McGill administration transferred the Student's Society from its quarters in the Old Union on Sherbrooke Street to the new centre, built at a cost of \$3,500,000.

Martin Edelstein, Internal Vice-President, heads the Board of Directors of the University centre. The governing body is the Executive Committee composed of Edelstein, Chris Portner, George Newman, Myron Galloway, Sharon Sholzberg, and Mrs. Eleanor Gaudet, the Building Manager. This group is planning to crack down on recent student rowdiness and misbehaviour.

Property damage

Paul Cobillo, publicity director for the centre says property damage and theft are the chief infractions committed by students in the new centre.

He cites as example the following: fifteen locks valued at \$65 each have been broken this year in the centre; light bulbs and other fixtures have been removed or broken; snowball fights inside the union have taken place; and during the holiday season, unknown persons were seen casually carting out furniture from the building.

Cobillo notes that "people who have nothing more worthwhile to do" and who play cards in the union basement are disrespecting the rules of their own university centre.

Damage to property since the union began operating is in the "thousands of dollars", Cobillo

says. Because the Students' Council must pay for the damages, some Council members have suggested calling a referendum on the question of hiking student fees.

Penalties

These are the measures being considered by the union executive Committee:

- Porters are to stop recklessness in the union by taking the names of irresponsible students and reporting them to the Union Committee.
- The SC will hear charges against individuals and have student identity cards withdrawn from them.
- In certain cases, fines of \$25 or more will be imposed, depending on the seriousness of offenses.

However, the Union Executive feels that employing student marshals to safeguard union property and to curb offences, as is the practice of the Engineering Undergraduate Society, is not yet warranted.

Big budget

On the credit side, maintenance and security practices have, for the most part, assured the union of proper functioning. The union's operating budget, yet to be approved by council, runs over \$100,000. The poster press, cafeteria, and vending machines are part of the union's operation, with profits coming chiefly from TGIF dances and the bookstore.

The union houses over 80 clubs and societies and provides living quarters for student executives. About 3,000 students enter the union daily. Major headaches are caused by a fraction of the stu-



UNION MEMBERS IN ACTION:

A special joint conference of the Board and the Executive Committee of the new union consider measures to be taken in the union's management.

Mère Courage...

(Continued from page 14)

stirs the spectator to the very reaction Brecht seems to have wanted.

The stage, for the greater part of the production, is free from any effects but Mother Courage's canteen wagon. The costumes and curtains blend into an impoverished and depressive tone of drab-brown. The many changes of scene are made quickly and unobtrusively.

Closing a ragged curtain on the various scenes the narrator

dent body; tighter supervision should soon eliminate student immaturity in the union.

McGill students, it must be remembered, are one of the most autonomous groups in North America. According to Cobillo, very few student university centres are run by the students themselves. Here, students have shown they are capable of managing the complex operation that the union entails. Strict rule enforcement is against the union's will, but the point has been reached where it must have a rule of law.

gives the audience the distance necessary for a mental rather than a purely emotional reaction.

Portraying Mother Courage, Denise Pelletier reaches the apotheosis of her dramatic career. In rendering this female form of the common man's Sisyphus she combines dramatic intensity with the raucous tonal quality so effective in rendering Brecht's ballads. Pulling her canteen along the battlefields of Europe, she presents Mother Courage in all her moods, ranging from spirited obstinacy to a tenderness filled with pathos.

Catherine, the mute daughter as sensitively interpreted by Dyno Mouso, emerges as a tragic figure who represents the lowest depths of humanity as well as its heroic heights.

Aided by a strong supporting cast composed of Jean Gascon, Albert Millaire (TNM's controversial Lorenzaccio), and Marjolaine Hebert, the production emerges as one of the most powerful in the TNM's repertoire.

Lisa Borenstein

Plumber's Ball

The Engineering Undergraduate Society presents its annual Plumbers Ball at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel 9:30 pm, Friday, January 28th.

There will be continuous dancing with music provided by the bands of Eddie Alexander and Paul Capelli. Robert Shaw, deputy Commissioner-General of Expo, and Lucien Gagne, a City Councillor, will attend.

The door prize this year will be two tickets to Hawaii. There will be a raffle on Wednesday January 26 for a dinner at the Stage Coach Inn. Included will be a tuxedo, a chauffeur-driven car and a corsage.

Tickets are on sale from 1-2 pm daily in the McConnell Building.

Scoring Summary

First Period

1—Laval, Blake (Roy, Lechance) 8:10
Penalties: Matras, 12:49; Vandal, 16:35.

Second Period

2—McGill, Tibbits (Kerner, Ripstein) 5:35
3—Laval, Vandal (Roy) 15:18
Penalties: Matras, 1:07; Dufort, Moore, 2:07; Bedford, 2:53; Maughan, Bedford, 10:36; Jenkins, 13:23.

Third Period

4—Laval, Guilmond (McRobie, Maughan) 18:35
.....Penalties: no penalties.

Combined Inter-University
Quebec Carnival Committee

Is Sponsoring

QUEBEC CARNIVAL WEEKEND

February 11-13

Transportation By
Chartered Train
Hotel Accommodation
Meals
Entertainment

\$29.50

Tickets Available At University Centre Box Office
For further information call 844-2236 (day time);
842-6981 (evenings)

unsurpassed
reputation

CONTACT LENS CENTRE

canada's unique
combined fitting
and laboratory
establishment

1410 Sherbrooke West
935-5291

JAY PEAK, VERMONT

Outstanding conditions NOW.
2 double chairs, 1 T-Bar operating
vertical drop-2000 ft.
Come ski this weekend at home
of Walter Forger's.

NATUR TEKNIK
Ski School
Internationally Famous

Just 40 mi. north of Stowe

JAY PEAK SKI AREA

For reservations or information call:
No. Troy (603) 968-2511
New York (212) 925-7724

Spotlight on Hockey

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

It was a chilly day in October and a guy can remember listening to coach Dave Copp discuss the rosy prospects of his Redmen hockey squad. He pointed contentedly to a new quartet of promising defencemen who would remedy the sad defence problem of a year ago. He noted that Ron Doleman and Rick Gordon, two hard-skating forwards, would be returning to the fold after sitting out last year due to academic difficulties.

The kindly coach looked forward to a return to form of veteran netminder Ken Walters. He had a miserable season the previous year allowing more than seven goals per outing. But most of all, Copp was counting on Jerry Kostandoff to provide the club with much-needed leadership.

Kostandoff, you'll recall, had joined Redmen last year after starring at Cornell University. He was counted on for big things but never really got untracked. A comeback by Kostandoff would mean a lot to Redmen hockey fortunes.

Hangs 'em up

A week later, Kostandoff came to a difficult decision. He was under pressure with his school work and had to decide between school and hockey. He wisely chose to concentrate on his studies and Redmen puck hopes suddenly dimmed.

When Ron Doleman, who was doing a bang up defensive job, quit, things got even worse. Rick Gordon soon followed to a seat in the stands and that came when he was leading the club in scoring. The outlook in a matter of weeks had turned from bright to bleak.

Staying free of injuries, Redmen had managed to win a couple of games by Monday night when things took a swing for the better.

Jerry's back

Copp heard that Kostandoff had caught up in his work and could return to hockey. He contacted Kostandoff that night and Tuesday Kostandoff showed up at practice. He dressed for the Laval tilt and will be travelling with the club this weekend. His return is the best thing to happen to Redmen since the season opened.

"Jerry has hockey sense", a teammate said yesterday, "and that's something a few of us could use".

With the meagre goal production Redmen have been getting of late, you can see why Kostandoff's return means so much.

Puck squad off to Queen's

McGill women host sports day

Women's intercollegiate activities resume tomorrow with six WAA teams seeing action.

The hockey team will travel to Kingston for two exhibition games against Queen's and Macdonald. The team defeated Macdonald 2-0 earlier in the season and should fare quite well.

In a Sports Day here, McGill will compete against the University of Toronto in archery, badminton, basketball, curling and volleyball.

The badminton team is counting on having the necessary edge for a victory over Toronto. The two teams tied in their last meet-

ing. The McGill squad consists of Marjorie Hayward, Sue Boville, Mathy Stacey and Wendy Fine.

Coach Nancy Hill of the archery team has been pleased with the after-Christmas performances of her girls and is hoping they will continue their good work Saturday. Shooting for McGill will be Sandra Krukowski, Judith Lindsey, Cheryl Ortstein and Claire Trépanier.

A victory for the curling team will give Diane Brophy, Chris Crichton, Barb Moon and Dorothy

HOCKEY STANDINGS

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
Western	8	7	1	0	49	26	14
Waterloo	6	6	0	0	39	25	12
Toronto	6	5	1	0	37	21	10
Queen's	7	3	4	0	30	35	6
Laval	8	3	5	0	26	36	6
Montreal	6	2	4	0	26	25	4
McGill	7	2	5	0	19	33	4
McMaster	7	2	5	0	30	41	4
Guelph	5	0	5	0	14	21	0

Wednesday's Scores

Laval 3 McGill 1

Western 11 McMaster 4

Future Games

Thursday — Guelph at Waterloo

Friday — Montreal at McMaster
McGill at Toronto

Saturday — Toronto at Western
McGill at Queen's
Montreal at Waterloo

BASKETBALL

SIBL Eastern Division Opening Games

Today — Laval at McGill

Saturday — McGill at Queen's
Laval at Montreal

SWIMMING

Saturday — McGill and Toronto
at Queen's

WRESTLING

Saturday — McGill at Queen's

FENCING

Saturday — McGill at Queen's

OQAA jottings

● A regulation limiting eligibility in OQAA sports to five years will be recommended to the conference board of governors in March. OQAA athletic directors supported the regulation, effective on a non-retroactive basis, at their semi-annual meeting last month.

● Western, McMaster, York and Royal Military College may join the Senior Intercollegiate Rugby League next season. If scheduling is completed, York, Western and McMaster will join Guelph in the Western Division, RMC will play in the Eastern Division against Toronto, McGill and Queen's. York and RMC are not members of the OQAA.

● Guelph hockey Redmen have lost two players and added two others. Forwards Ron Flood and Al Kenny, Guelph's top scorers in their first three games, have left school. Replacements are Laury Ego, who was with the team last year, and newcomer John Forsyth.

● Western Mustangs new line of Rich Clark, John Hospodar and Jerry Knightley has collected eight goals and nine assists in four games. Hospodar has picked up five goals and four assists over the period and is now tied for sixth in league scoring with 13 points.

● Arlon Popkey has allowed only 10 goals since taking over for Casey Soden in Waterloo Warriors' nets the past three games. Warriors, who only won two games last season, have a 6-0 record and are the only undefeated team in the SIHL.

● College veteran Larry Ferguson of Queen's, a second-team basketball all-star each of the past three seasons, has decided not to play this season and will devote full time to his third-year medical studies. Retirement of Ferguson leaves Toronto's Jim Holowachuck as the only member of last year's all-star teams now active in the SIBL.

● A McMaster team of Bodo Bilazewski, Bob Chapman, Bill Kennedy and Ted Kershaw won the mile relay at the Motor City track meet in Detroit Saturday. Western was second. Varsity runners Dave Bailey and Doug MacDougall finished third and fifth respectively in the mile run. Bailey's time was 4:10.

● Windsor Lancers' 51 field goals in a 114-58 win over McMaster, December 17, fell short of the SIBL record of 53 set by lancers last season against McGill.

● Montreal officially opened its new winter stadium when Waterloo Warriors defeated Carabins 6-4 last Saturday.

PHYS. ED. REGISTRATION CONTINUES

Registration for the physical education programme for men continues today from 11 am-2:30 pm in the BWF room of the Sir Arthur Currie gymnasium.

Activities being offered are indoor tennis, skin diving, Royal Lifesaving Society awards and Red Cross instruction given by qualified instructors.

ARRGH!

BOONE's first big day as under-assistant to the desk editor. Many thanks to John D. Skinner, prolific reporter, fatherly mentor, God-fearing desk editor. Also Big Chief Sierne, who produced the funniest of the day's many tasteless jokes. Another tasteless joke: Haimovitch predicted 2 wins for his pucksters. King, of Key fame, chipped in with a basketball epic. Pfafsky and Carin kicked in JV phantasmagoria. In next week's exciting sports pages: more on Mike Garrett's imminent arrival; a blood-and-guts report on the Women's squash tournament; a hilarious parody of Madison Avenue reputation-building called "The Athlete of the Week"; and much more. Our thought for the day: "I cursed because I had no hands until I met a cheerful man named Tom Mooney". See you next week.

Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office Room B-41, Basement, University Centre, 9 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions, \$1.50; maximum 20 words. 7¢ per extra word.

Don't forget CORONET your photographer.

LOST

One small, black snap-folder containing IDENTIFICATION CARDS (student's card, driver's licence, etc.). Finder PLEASE return. Reward Offered. Address inside.

One GOLD RING WITH TAPE ON IT. Reward offered. Phone Ken: 684-4386.

I don't care what you do with the BLACK ATTACHE CASE, but CONTENTS are quite important to me. Phone Perry: 482-4294 (home) or 739-4756 (Tuesday, Thursday & Friday).

To the person who took my BRIEFCASE from Dean Stansbury's Office, please return NOTES to porter in Arts Building. Keep the rest. Must have notebooks.

FOR SALE

Typewriter, Portable, Remington, Pica Type, 1960. Price \$45.00. Grey Carrying Case, 3105 Peel Street, Room 51, Friday, Saturday & Sunday 10 am-12 noon.

For the best seats for the BROTHERS FOUR at the minimum of inconvenience call Advance Tickets Agency at 342-0883.

Men's After-Ski Boots, size 8½. Genuine Seal Skin, Mouton Lining, Zipper front. Never Been Worn. Best Offer, Ralph: 843-7105.

FRENCH SKI BOOTS — Double Boot — size 8½. Like New, \$10. Phone 486-5940.

LENCO L-70 Turntable. Virtually unused. 482-4961.

Record lectures, study languages, dramatics, typewriting, history or any other subject. Ideal for fraternity meetings and parties. The new CONCORD F-20 TAPE RECORDER records one-half hour on a single reel, battery operated, can be carried in hand. Only \$39.95. Write or phone MDG Sales Company, Suite 304, 5625 Emerald Street, Cote St. Luc, P.Q., 482-0122. We deliver within 48 hours.

McGill Sweatshirts — Stanfields brand, raglan shoulders, outline block lettering. Sleeves long, short sizes small, medium, large; colours red, powder blue, black; \$5.50 each. Ordering 849-0261, Room 612.

Exchange: I have 2 Saturday Night Film Society Tickets for 2 Friday night. Local 743 McGill.

WANTED

Girl to share room with student. Opportunity to improve French. Marion. RE. 5-2977.

1 Pair Metal Skis, length 195-200. Local 743 McGill.

MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION! Come to hear "Challenge of Asia's Modern History". Will solve all your fears. 8 pm, Tuesday, January 25, Council Room, 8th Floor, Leacock Building.

TOIF SWING YOUR BACK TO CLASS BLUES AWAY FRIDAY 3-4 pm, UNIVERSITY CENTRE BALLROOM. PROCEEDS TO MONTREAL ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

BILL MONROE IS ONE OF THE FOREMOST — (we're not telling who the other three are). Thursday evening, January 27th, Ballroom.

All expense paid Quebec Winter Carnival Weekend \$29.50. Call 844-2238, 842-6981. Tickets available at University Centre Box Office.

Once again MOC offers its members FREE PROFESSIONAL SKI LESSONS every Sunday, 10 am, for 6 weeks at the Bellevue Hill in Morin Heights. For further information call Ralph: 843-7105.

SORORITIES! Rent-a-Stud, Inc. "formally" announces the availability of John V. Shaw for the weekend of January 28. First come, First served. 849-0344.

BUDDY KAYE Orchestras Reg'd orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions; Telephone 748-8370 or 744-2042.

Miss McMurrich and Miss Winn are kindly informed that Mr. List and Mr. Lovechick are considering acceptance to KKG Formal.

Experienced Typist in all forms of work, essays, theses, etc. Typing done on IBM Electric Selectric Typewriter. Mrs. Goldsmith: 488-2656.

HYPNOSIS presented by Psychology Club 1 pm A movie showing practical application of Friday, January 21, E-204.

FOUND: Lady's Watch on Lorne Avenue December 5. Ballpoint pen on University Avenue December 22. Phone VI. 5-8776.

"Bachelors of Commerce graduating in 1966 with strong background in accounting required by Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited.

Pulp and paper mills are located at Three Rivers, Shawinigan, Grand'Mère, and Port Alfred, Quebec, with a new pulp mill at Shawville, Quebec, scheduled for operation in 1967. Bag plants located at Cap de la Madeleine and St. Lambert, Quebec, Dryden, Ontario, Calgary, Alberta and Vancouver, B.C.

Opportunities are available in pulp and paper mill accounting at the cost accountant level, audit department, and Comptroller's and Treasurer's Departments in Head Office Montreal for general accounting, cost and financial analysis, systems work and many other duties of a varied nature in the financial field.

The Company has the usual benefits such as pension plan, group life insurance and Blue Cross. Salary increases are on the individual merit basis.

The Company will conduct interviews at McGill University on Tuesday, January 25th, 1966."

Mooney's big cage problem: Redmen boast 1-7 record

by GREG KING

There are many problems in the life of a basketball coach, two of which are winning and keeping the team in shape. Redmen Coach Tom Mooney has unfortunately encountered both of these problems and at present doesn't appear to have solved them.

So far, the Red and White have compiled a deplorable 1 and 7 record, and have been playing an inferior brand of basketball. Their shooting has been erratic, their rebounding, unusual.

Mooney feels that the talent is definitely there, but attributes the poor showing to three factors: firstly, lack of confidence, secondly, the absence of team spirit, and thirdly, the team's poor physical condition.

Excuses

In recent outings, the team as a whole has been guilty of erratic shooting, and mistakes have been commonplace. Mooney feels that "they play better ball in practice, but seem to tighten up in the regular games. They are thinking about making mistakes, and because of this, they are making them."

Team spirit has been largely absent, and the coach thinks that it is "dying on the bench". Although practices have been held regularly, the players are slow in moving the ball down-court, and are reluctant to work the play into shooting positions.

Big games

This weekend the Redmen officially open their regular OQAA season as they meet Laval here tonight, and travel to Queens for a Saturday encounter. The league has been revamped and now there is an Eastern and a Western division. Laval is a new entry into the circuit, and Queens was the only team that the Redmen defeated last year, so the coaching staff is not unduly pessimistic. Tonight's game begins at 8 pm in the Currie Gym.

Meet Toronto, Queen's

Redmen face tough weekend

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

The hockey Redmen embark on their second swing to Ontario this weekend meeting the powerful Toronto Blues tonight and Queen's Golden Gaels tomorrow afternoon.

With a 2-5 record thus far, Redmen must gain at least a split in the two encounters if they hope to finish in the first division of the Senior Intercollegiate Hockey League. Blues are in second place four points behind league leading Western who drubbed McMaster 11-4 on Wednesday night. Queen's is tied with Laval for fourth place so Redmen will have to come up two good games if they hope to salvage any points from the trip.

Helal ailing

Rookie defenceman, Roger Helal may not be making the trip due to a bad case of the flu. He was forced to miss the Laval tilt and although his condition has improved, he may be too weak to suit up. In that case, Peter Hutchins would replace Helal alongside Mike Jenkins.

Dave Flam has been forced to leave the team for at least two weeks due to study pressures and Don Taylor is also doubtful for the same reason. The only encouraging sign is that Jerry Kostandoff, although not in top condition, will be back in harness and his presence should be felt.

He played briefly against Laval but came close to scoring a couple of times.

Goalie Ken Walters is the spot again. If Walters does not play

Bruce Glencross and the Blues had a feast firing 17 goals by the harassed Glencross.

The scars from this thrashing have healed but Redmen would dearly love to gain revenge.

Queen's picked up the pieces from the slaughter and blanked Redmen 6-0 a day later. They also defeated Redmen at home a few weeks later so if pride has any bearing on these games, Redmen could fare well. If not, it is a long train ride home from Kingston.

REDMEN SCORING

	G	A	Pts.
Kerner	3	7	10
Tibbits	8	1	9
Ripstein	0	4	6
Gordon	3	2	5
Moore	2	1	3
Flam	1	1	2
D. Taylor	1	1	2
Doleman	0	2	2
Johnson	0	2	2
Jenkins	0	2	2
Helliwell	1	0	1
Labrie	0	1	1
Pratt	0	1	1
Bedford	0	1	1

Goals against

	GP	GA	Avg.
Walters	7	33	4.7

Cage Indians resume action; meet Loyola

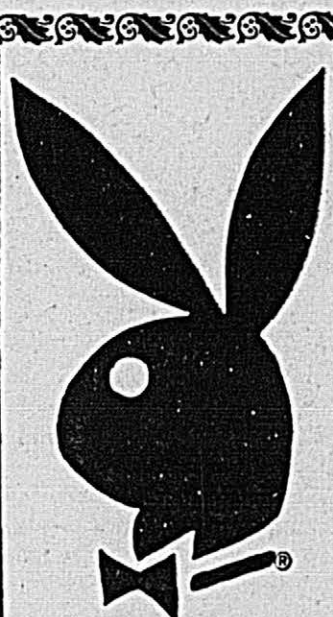
The Indian Basketball team swings into action tonight against Loyola at Westhill High School in their first league game since the holidays. The Tribe is in second place and must win to keep pace with league leading CMR.

The Indians were in exhibition play during the holidays. They downed the YMHA Juvenile team 68-64. Behind 13 points at half time the Tribe applied a half court zone press which they have been perfecting and went on to win. High scorers for the Indians were Steinman with 21 and Darling with 14.

The team is playing well. Chaim, the team captain and center has an excellent shot and looks like a Redmen prospect for next year. Steinman has been showing well on defence while Merrill has been the team's outstanding rebounder.

CIBL Standings

	P	W	L	Pts.
CMR	3	3	0	6
McGill	3	2	1	4
SGWU	3	2	1	4
Loyola	3	1	2	2
St. Joseph's	3	0	3	0



PLAYBOY

SPECIAL COLLEGE SUBSCRIPTION RATES

- 1 YEAR — \$ 6.50
- 2 YEARS — \$12.00
- 3 YEARS — \$16.50

(Regular rate is \$8.00 per year;
Newsstand price — \$10.00 per year)

THESE SPECIAL RATES
ARE NOT OFFERED
THROUGH THE MAGAZINE

Offered only through
authorized PLAYBOY
College Representatives

COLLEGE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

P.O. Box 1231, St. Laurent
Montreal 9, Que.

PAYMENT

Plan A: Pay in full now

Plan B: Pay 1/2 now
Pay 1/2 one month
from now
Add 25¢ service charge
for each (2) cheques

PLAN C: Pay 1/3 now
Pay 1/3 one month
from now
Pay 1/3 two months
from now
Add 25¢ service charge
for each (3) cheques

* Post-dated cheques must be included with order.

Indians gain first place with win over Mac

by DAVE CARIN

The Indians, fresh from their 3-1 win over Macdonald Wednesday night now are in sole possession of first place, two points in front of the second place U de M Carabins. However, the Indians have played two more games than the Carabins.

On an ordinary day the Tribe should beat the lowly Macdonald team by at least six goals but their play was much too inept in front of the opposition's net to cash in on a wide margin of victory. Coach Ken Bellemare expressed consternation over his team's inability to put the puck in the net, a condition brought about because his forwards were waiting too long to shoot. This, combined with a fine performance by Mac's goaler Barry Jackson limited the Indians to only three goals.

Dave Roxburgh put the Indians ahead in the first period when he took a pass from Mike Stacy, waltzed through three defenders

and then deked Jackson. Peter Hale tied it up when he scored Macdonald's only goal mid-way



PETE KNEELAND

Nets two goals

through the second, beating Dave Craig, still without a shot-out.

Right winger Pete Kneeland got the winner for McGill while killing off a penalty with Mike Stacy, who assisted on all three Indian goals. Kneeland later scored the insurance market on a clean breakaway at 19:00 of the final frame.

MIT here tonight

The Indians meet the Montreal Institute of Technology tonight in the Winter Stadium for an exhibition tilt in preparation for Loyola's visit next Wednesday. The Tech team should provide some stiff competition and are not expected to go on strike if the game runs into overtime.

Let's discuss YOU and the Timken Company's career opportunities in Canada and the U.S., Tuesday, January 25, 1966, on campus. Contact your placement office today for an interview. Challenging positions in operating management of our Canadian manufacturing facilities. Also excellent careers in engineering, research and sales for those interested in becoming U.S. residents. Canadian Timken Division; St. Thomas, Ontario. Makers of tapered roller bearings, alloy steels and rock bits.

McGill Friends of SNCC Present

THE FREEDOM SINGERS

8:30 pm, Saturday, January 22, PSCA

ADMISSION \$1.00

TICKETS AVAILABLE IN UNIVERSITY CENTRE BOX OFFICE

Strong Redmen ski team primes for big season



Blake Lowden, a first year Commerce student, grimaces as he makes a sharp turn through a slalom gate. Lowden will be counted on in the Alpine events and is considered a very strong slalom competitor.

If you see a happy-looking individual in the vicinity of the Psychology Department in the next few weeks, he's probably Dr. John Corson, coach of the Redmen ski team. The "Doc" has a lot to be happy about — he says the talent of this year's skiers is "better than anything I have ever seen or heard of at McGill."

"I'm really enthusiastic about this team," says the former Redman skier. "I fully expect to see some of these boys on the Canadian National Team in a few years. Some of them are so fast it's amazing."

Although most of his charges have been working out since September, Corson spirited them away to Mount Orford, Que. for a four-day training camp just before Christmas. It wasn't exactly a relaxing experience either — the "Doc" had his men on the hills for six hours a day with a short twenty-minute lunch break.

Personnel looks good

Corson has divided his skiers into two teams, A and B. Making up the A team are David Bruneau and Neil Baker, both members of the Laurentian Junior team, Nils Badenduck, a veteran Norwegian slalom competitor, and Jim Clift, who is making a comeback after being inactive for a year.

Members of the B team are Ian Rose, captain of the Alpine squad, and Frank Boelen who broke his ankle back in December and, according to Corson, "made the team while skiing virtually on one leg". The other

two spots are filled by Lorenz Gjedde-Dahl, one of the top ten skiers in his native Norway, and Blake Lowden.

All are class A skiers in their age group, the highest national ranking.

Corson's assistants are Ralph Mamen, captain of the Nordic team, and Alain Brossard who, although he is ineligible for competition this year, has been a "tremendous help" in training the team.



Redmen ski coach Dr. John Corson takes a breather during a workout at Avila last weekend. Corson, a former Redman skier himself, describes his team as "one of the best I have even seen at McGill".

Text by JOHN SKINNER

Photos by MIKE BANDLER

Coach Corson is a forward-looking individual who has a few ideas of his own for the improvement of intercollegiate skiing. One of them is to change the OQAA rule that permits no more than eight men to compete on a team representing a league member in a sanctioned meet. From these eight men, the coach must make up his Alpine (slalom and



Neil Baker is one of the bright young Junior stars that could make McGill an OQAA ski power for a long time. He and David Bruneau are both class A junior skiers and are members of the Laurentian junior team.

giant slalom) and Nordic (cross-country and jumping) teams. Corson believes this rule doesn't allow a competitor to excel in his specialty.

"It's almost ridiculous," he says. "Under this rule some men have to compete in four events at every meet. By the time they get around to their specialty they may not be physically able to perform up to their potential. It would be better for all concerned to allow a team to carry twelve men."

A team with desire, skill and a topnotch coach can usually be counted on to finish on top. The Redmen skiers should prove to be no exception when they compete in the OQAA meet Feb. 11 and 12 at Mount Sutton.

Several meets scheduled

This Sunday the Red ski squad travels to Mont Blanc to compete in a Giant Slalom race against the Laurentian Junior team. Laurentian coach Bob Gilmour should have quite a crop of talented Juniors to battle McGill.

Next weekend, the Université de Montréal is on tap at Taschereau. The meet will consist of a post run of the Taschereau slope — each four-man team in the Laurentian Zone-sanctioned competition will ski the slalom and giant slalom courses and total times will determine the winning squad.



Frank Boelen injured his ankle early in the skiing season and, according to coach Corson, "made the team while skiing on one leg". He typifies the great dedication of ski team members and will be counted on to take a good share of points in the slalom events.



Ski team captain Ian Rose shows fine slalom form on the Avila course. Redmen skiers were "treated" to four days tough training at Mount Sutton before Christmas and were billeted at Rose's nearby home.